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Francisco-Jesus Castro-Jiménez, Michel Granger

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GEVREY EXPANSIONS OF HYPERGEOMETRIC INTEGRALS I

FRANCISCO-JESÚS CASTRO-JIMÉNEZ AND MICHEL GRANGER

ABSTRACT. We study integral representations of the Gevrey series solutions of irregular hypergeometric systems. In this paper we consider the case of the systems associated with a one row matrix, for which the integration domains are one dimensional. We prove that any Gevrey series solution along the singular support of the system is the asymptotic expansion of a holomorphic solution given by a carefully chosen integral representation.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Hypergeometric systems also known as GKZ systems were introduced in [GGZ87] and [GZK89] as a far reaching generalisation of the Gauss hypergeometric differential equation. They appear as a special family of D -modules and they have been first studied in the regular case. For example in [GKZ90] the authors consider integral representations of the solutions of hypergeometric systems, at generic points of the space, which they call Euler integrals. In the irregular or confluent case, A. Adolphson considers in [A94] other integral representations of solutions which involve exponentials of polynomial functions and appropriate integration cycles. In this paper we develop new aspects in the irregular case namely the link between Gevrey series solutions and holomorphic solutions in sectors following Adolphson's approach. We want to materialise a Gevrey series solution as an asymptotic expansion in a sector of such an integral solution.

Let us fix some notations: D stands for the complex Weyl algebra of order n , where $n \geq 0$ is an integer. Elements in D are linear partial differential operators with polynomial coefficients. The polynomial ring $\mathbb{C}[\partial] := \mathbb{C}[\partial_1, \dots, \partial_n]$ is a subring of the Weyl algebra D , where the ∂_j 's represent the partial derivatives with respect to the variables in the space \mathbb{C}^n . The input data for a GKZ system is a pair (A, β) where β is a vector in \mathbb{C}^d and $A = (a_{ij}) = (a^{(1)}, \dots, a^{(n)}) \in \mathbb{Z}^{d \times n}$ is a matrix of rank d whose j^{th} column is $a^{(j)}$. The toric ideal $I_A \subset \mathbb{C}[\partial]$ is the ideal generated by the family of binomials $\partial^u - \partial^v$ where $u, v \in \mathbb{N}^n$ and $Au = Av$. The ideal I_A is a prime ideal and the Krull dimension of the quotient ring $\mathbb{C}[\partial]/I_A$ equals d . Following [GGZ87, GZK89], the hypergeometric ideal associated with the pair (A, β) is :

$$H_A(\beta) = DI_A + D(E_1 - \beta_1, \dots, E_d - \beta_d)$$

where $E_i = \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} x_j \partial_j$ is the i^{th} Euler operator associated with the i^{th} row of A . The corresponding hypergeometric D -module (or hypergeometric system) is the quotient D -module $M_A(\beta) := \frac{D}{H_A(\beta)}$.

In [GZK89] and [A94] it is proven that any hypergeometric D -module is holonomic. Moreover, a characterization of the regularity of $M_A(\beta)$ is provided in the series of papers [Ho98], [SST] and [SW08]: The holonomic D -module $M_A(\beta)$ is regular if and only if the toric ideal I_A is homogeneous for the standard grading in the polynomial ring $\mathbb{C}[\partial]$. In particular the condition to be regular for $M_A(\beta)$ is independent of β . The concept of regularity has been studied first in the case of an

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ordinary differential equation given by an operator $P \in D$ for $n = 1$. Regularity is characterised according to Fuchs theorem by the nullity of the irregularity number, an invariant combinatorially defined from the Newton polygon of P . In [M74] B. Malgrange proved that the irregularity is the dimension of the space of solutions at the origin of \mathbb{C} with values in the space $\mathbb{C}[[x]]/\mathbb{C}\{x\}$ of formal power series modulo convergent ones. Later J.P. Ramis gave a refined version of this result in [R84] calculating the space of solutions of a given Gevrey index again by using the Newton polygon of the operator.

The concept of irregularity in higher dimension is considerably more involved but generalizes the above results. Let us consider the structure sheaf \mathcal{O}_X of a complex manifold X , the sheaf of rings \mathcal{D}_X of linear differential operators with holomorphic coefficients on X and denote $\mathcal{O}_{\widehat{X|Y}}$ the completion of \mathcal{O}_X along a smooth hypersurface Y . In [Me90] Z. Mebkhout introduces for a holonomic \mathcal{D}_X -module \mathcal{M} its irregularity complex along Y , $\text{Irr}_Y(\mathcal{M}) = \mathbb{R}\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}_X}(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{O}_{\widehat{X|Y}}/\mathcal{O}_{X|Y})$, and in [LM99] the Gevrey filtration of this complex is introduced and related to other invariants of the system, the algebraic slopes in the sense of Y. Laurent.

In the case of hypergeometric D -modules the irregularity sheaves along coordinate subspaces, and Gevrey series solutions are studied and described in [F10] (see also [FC11a, FC11b]). Beforehand A. Adolphson [A94] gave a formula for the dimension of the space of holomorphic solutions at a generic point of the space and for a generic value of the parameter β , and he also described integral representations of solutions of these confluent hypergeometric systems. In the non-confluent case an analogous dimension formula was previously given in [GZK89]. In [ET12] A. Esterov and K. Takeuchi prove that these generic solution spaces are in fact completely described by integral representations along rapid decay cycles as introduced by M. Hien in [Hi07] and [Hi09].

We want to explore the more hidden link between these integral representations and the Gevrey series solutions described in [F10] and [FC11b, FC11a]. In this paper we treat the case of a matrix with one row $A = (a_1, \dots, a_n)$ with $0 < a_1 < \dots < a_n$ a list of co-prime integers. This is the case where the integration cycles are paths, and as explained below the significant Gevrey series are along the hyperplane $x_n = 0$. We prove that any Gevrey series solution of the system can be obtained as the asymptotic expansion of an integral representation along a well chosen path. A specificity of the one row case is that the rank of the space of Gevrey solutions is independent of β and we can treat all the values of β . For a generic β we only use the space of rapid decay cycles and for special values of β , namely for $\beta \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus (\mathbb{N}a_1 + \dots + \mathbb{N}a_n)$ we must add an exceptional path, without the rapid decay property. The method of the proof is to reduce the statement to the case of the matrix $A = (a, b)$, using the fact that the restriction is compatible with being a Gevrey solution as well as with taking integrals on a fixed path. In parallel we know by an argument using a Gevrey version of Cauchy-Kovalevskaya theorem that the dimension of the Gevrey solution space is a_{n-1} [FC11b]. In the case $A = (a, b)$ the Gevrey expansion is with respect to the second variable x_2 . Its coefficients depend on the variable x_1 and are holomorphic in some sector depending on the chosen paths. The main issue is to choose carefully a number of paths of integration that yield a basis of the space of Gevrey series solutions and share a common sector of convergence for these coefficients. This choice appears to be possible if we restrict the range in the argument of the variable x_2 around a given direction.

Here is a summary of the contents of this paper. In Section 2 general facts are given about Gevrey series solutions following [F10]. In the case of a one row matrix we know that the characteristic variety of the hypergeometric system is the union $T_X^*X \cup T_Y^*X$ of the zero section and of the conormal to the hypersurface $Y : (x_n = 0)$. It is therefore sufficient to consider the irregularity sheaf and the germs of Gevrey series solutions with respect to the hyperplane Y and at a generic point $(0, \dots, 0, \epsilon, 0)$ of Y . We recall from [FC11b] the description of a basis of the space of Gevrey series

solutions in terms of Γ -series and the proof that the dimension of this space is always equal to a_{n-1} . We also describe its behaviour by the restriction operation which consists in omitting variables among x_1, \dots, x_{n-2} . In Section 3 we recall the definition of hypergeometric integrals of exponential type and the fact that they are solutions of the system. It is a quite general fact that these solutions have an asymptotic expansion as a Gevrey series with respect to the variable x_n provided that we choose an integration path of rapid decay both for the function $t^{-\beta-1} \exp(x_1 t^{a_1} + \dots + x_n t^{a_n})$ and for $t^{-\beta-1} \exp(x_1 t^{a_1} + \dots + x_{n-1} t^{a_{n-1}})$. At the beginning of Section 4 we prove that these expansions are Gevrey series of order less than or equal to $\frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}}$.

In the remainder of this Section we prove the main result of this paper about realisation of these Gevrey series as asymptotic expansion of integral solutions. First we treat in detail the case of dimension 2 and the last Subsection consists in using various restriction operations on the integral that are compared to the analogue described in Section 2 for the Gevrey series. In a short last section we deduce from the previous results an explicit description of the germ of the irregularity sheaf along Y at a generic point. We get a family of integral with asymptotic expansions that yields as expected a basis of the space of classes of Gevrey series solutions modulo convergent ones.

2. GEVREY SOLUTIONS OF HYPERGEOMETRIC SYSTEMS

In this Section we review some results on the construction of Gevrey series solutions of hypergeometric systems with respect to a coordinate hyperplane. We consider $X = \mathbb{C}^n$ and the hyperplane Y defined by $x_n = 0$. With the hypergeometric system $M_A(\beta)$ we associate the left coherent \mathcal{D}_X -module $\mathcal{M}_A(\beta) := \frac{\mathcal{D}_X}{\mathcal{D}_X H_A(\beta)}$ which is called the analytic hypergeometric system associated with the pair (A, β) .

A germ f of the sheaf $\mathcal{O}_{\widehat{X|Y}}$ at a point $(p, 0) \in Y$ has the form $f = \sum_{m \geq 0} f_m(x_1, \dots, x_{n-1}) x_n^m$ where all the f_m are holomorphic functions in a common neighbourhood of p ; in particular the restriction of \mathcal{O}_X to Y , denoted by $\mathcal{O}_{X|Y}$, is a subsheaf of $\mathcal{O}_{\widehat{X|Y}}$.

For any real number s , we consider the sheaf $\mathcal{O}_{\widehat{X|Y}}(s)$ of *Gevrey series along Y* of order less than or equal to s defined as the subsheaf of $\mathcal{O}_{\widehat{X|Y}}$ whose germs f at any $(p, 0) \in Y$ satisfy the following convergence condition:

$$\sum_{m \geq 0} \frac{f_m(x_1, \dots, x_{n-1})}{m!^{s-1}} x_n^m \in \mathcal{O}_{X|Y, (p, 0)}.$$

If $s' < s$ then $\mathcal{O}_{\widehat{X|Y}}(s') \subset \mathcal{O}_{\widehat{X|Y}}(s)$. If a germ f belongs to $\mathcal{O}_{\widehat{X|Y}}(s)$ for some s but $f \notin \mathcal{O}_{\widehat{X|Y}}(s')$ for all $s' < s$, we say that the *index* of the Gevrey series f is s .

Let $A = (a^{(1)} \dots a^{(n)})$ be a full rank $d \times n$ matrix with $a^{(j)} \in \mathbb{Z}^d$ for $j = 1, \dots, n$. In [GZK89] and [SST], the authors associate with any vector $v \in \mathbb{C}^n$ satisfying $Av = \beta$ a series expression of the form

$$(2.1) \quad \varphi_{A, \beta, v}(x) := x^v \sum_{u \in N_v} \Gamma[v; u] x^u$$

where $N_v = \{u \in \ker_{\mathbb{Z}}(A) \mid \text{nsupp}(v + u) = \text{nsupp}(v)\}$, $\ker_{\mathbb{Z}}(A) = \{u \in \mathbb{Z}^n \mid Au = 0\}$ and $\text{nsupp}(w) := \{i \in \{1, \dots, n\} \mid w_i \in \mathbb{Z}_{<0}\}$ is the negative support of $w \in \mathbb{C}^n$. The coefficient $\Gamma[v; u]$ equals $\frac{[v]_{u_-}}{[v+u]_{u_+}}$ where $[v]_u = \prod_i [v_i]_{u_i}$ and $[v_i]_{u_i} = \prod_{j=1}^{u_i} (v_i - j + 1)$ is the Pochhammer symbol for $v_i \in \mathbb{C}$, $u_i \in \mathbb{N}$. They call it the Γ -series associated with v .

We write $\varphi_v = \varphi_{A,\beta,v}$ is no confusion is possible. It is proved in [SST, Proposition 3.4.13] that the formal expression φ_v is annihilated by the hypergeometric ideal $H_A(\beta)$ if and only if the negative support of v is minimal, which means that there is no $u \in \ker_{\mathbb{Z}}(A)$ with $\text{nsupp}(v+u) \subsetneq \text{nsupp}(v)$.

When $\beta \in \mathbb{C}^d$ is very generic, that is when β is not in a countable union of Zariski closed sets, there is a basis of the Gevrey solutions space of $\mathcal{M}_A(\beta)$ along Y at a generic point of Y , given by series φ_v for suitable vectors $v \in \mathbb{C}^n$, [F10, Th. 6.7].

In this article we restrict ourself to the case where $A = (a_1, \dots, a_n)$ is a row matrix with $0 < a_1 < \dots < a_n$, (a_1, \dots, a_n) coprime and $n \geq 2$. We recall here some results about the Gevrey series solutions of $\mathcal{M}_A(\beta)$ as presented in [FC11b, Sections 4, 5]. Let us fix some notations. As before $X = \mathbb{C}^n$ and $Y \subset X$ denotes the hyperplane defined by $x_n = 0$. Let us write $Z \subset X$ the hyperplane defined by $x_{n-1} = 0$.

When $s < \frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}}$ one sees from the results in [FC11b] that the set of Gevrey solutions in $\mathcal{O}_{\widehat{X|Y}}(s)$ is zero if $\beta \notin \mathbb{N}A$ and is a one dimensional space generated by a polynomial if $\beta \in \mathbb{N}A$. This result follows also from what we show in this paper and we focus now on the case $s \geq \frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}}$.

2.1. Case $a_1 = 1$. Assume first $n \geq 3$. A basis of the free \mathbb{Z} -module $\ker_{\mathbb{Z}}(A)$ is formed of the vectors $\{u^{(2)}, \dots, u^{(n)}\}$ where $u^{(n-1)} = (a_{n-1}, 0, \dots, 0, -1, 0)$ and for $i = 2, \dots, n$, $i \neq n-1$, we define

$$u^{(i)} = (-a_i, 0, \dots, 0, 1, 0, \dots, 0)$$

where 1 is in the i -th component. For each $\mathbf{m} = (m_2, \dots, m_n) \in \mathbb{Z}^{n-1}$ we write $u(\mathbf{m}) = \sum_{i=2}^n m_i u^{(i)}$ the corresponding element in $\ker_{\mathbb{Z}}(A)$.

For $j = 0, \dots, a_{n-1} - 1$ define $v^j = (j, 0, \dots, 0, \frac{\beta-j}{a_{n-1}}, 0) \in \mathbb{C}^n$ and consider the associated Γ -series

$$(2.2) \quad \varphi_{A,\beta,v^j} = x^{v^j} \sum_{\substack{m_2, \dots, m_{n-1}, m_n \geq 0 \\ j + a_{n-1}m_{n-1} \geq \sum_{i \neq n-1} a_i m_i}} \Gamma[v^j; u(\mathbf{m})] x^{u(\mathbf{m})}.$$

We write $\varphi_{A,\beta}^{(j)} = \varphi_{A,\beta,v^j}$ and also $\varphi^{(j)} = \varphi_{A,\beta,v^j}$ if no confusion arises. By the choice of a basis of $\ker_{\mathbb{Z}}(A)$ that we make $\varphi^{(j)}$ is a series in $x^{v^j} \mathbb{C}[[x_1, \dots, x_{n-1}^{-1}, x_n]][x_1^{-1}]$.

Notice here that the summation in $\varphi^{(j)}$ is taken, according to (2.1), over the set $N_{v^{(j)}} = \{u(\mathbf{m}) \mid \text{nsupp}(v^{(j)} + u(\mathbf{m})) = \text{nsupp}(v^{(j)})\}$. This set $N_{v^{(j)}}$ is indexed by

$$\begin{cases} \{\mathbf{m} \in \mathbb{N}^{n-1} \mid j + a_{n-1}m_{n-1} \geq \sum_{i \neq n-1} a_i m_i\} & \text{if } \frac{\beta-j}{a_{n-1}} \notin \mathbb{N} \\ \{\mathbf{m} \in \mathbb{N}^{n-1} \mid j + a_{n-1}m_{n-1} \geq \sum_{i \neq n-1} a_i m_i, \frac{\beta-j}{a_{n-1}} \geq m_{n-1}\} & \text{if } \frac{\beta-j}{a_{n-1}} \in \mathbb{N}. \end{cases}$$

In this last case we can write $\beta = j + ha_{n-1}$ for unique $0 \leq j < a_{n-1}$ and $h \in \mathbb{N}$ and then the series $\varphi^{(j)}$ is a polynomial since $[h]_{m_{n-1}} = 0 = \Gamma[v^j; u(\mathbf{m})]$ if $m_{n-1} \geq h + 1$. In fact $\varphi^{(j)}$ is a polynomial if and only if we are in that case.

The negative support of each v^j is \emptyset if $h \in \mathbb{N}$ and $\{n-1\}$ if $\beta - j$ is a negative multiple of a_{n-1} and it is minimal in both cases. The series $\varphi^{(j)}$ is a polynomial in the first case and a solution of the ideal $H_A(\beta)$ in both. More precisely,

Theorem 2.1. [FC11b, Th. 4.21, i)] *Let $A = (1, a_2, \dots, a_n) \in \mathbb{Z}^n$ with $1 < a_2 < \dots < a_n$, $Y = (x_n = 0) \subset X$ and $Z = (x_{n-1} = 0) \subset X$. Then the set of germs at p of Gevrey series $\{\varphi^{(j)} \mid j = 0, \dots, a_{n-1} - 1\}$ is a basis of $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}_X}(\mathcal{M}_A(\beta), \mathcal{O}_{\widehat{X|Y}}(s))_p$ for all $\beta \in \mathbb{C}$, $p \in Y \setminus Z$ and $s \geq a_n/a_{n-1}$.*

It is also useful to consider the immersion $i : \mathbb{C}^3 \hookrightarrow X$ defined by the equations $x_2 = \dots = x_{n-2} = 0$ and the restriction ρ' with respect to this immersion (coordinates in \mathbb{C}^3 are (x_1, x_{n-1}, x_n)).

The series $\varphi_{A,\beta}^{(j)}(x_1, 0, \dots, 0, x_{n-1}, x_n)$ equals precisely $\varphi_{(1,a_{n-1},a_n),\beta}^{(j)}(x_1, x_{n-1}, x_n)$ so the restriction defines an isomorphism

$$(2.3) \quad \mathcal{H}om_{\mathcal{D}_X}(\mathcal{M}_A(\beta), \mathcal{O}_{\widehat{X|Y}}(s)) \xrightarrow{\rho'} \mathcal{H}om_{\mathcal{D}_{\mathbb{C}^3}}(\mathcal{M}_{(1,a_{n-1},a_n)}(\beta), \mathcal{O}_{\widehat{\mathbb{C}^3|Y_1}}(s))$$

of the corresponding stalks at any point in $Y_1 \setminus Z_1$ for all $\beta \in \mathbb{C}$ and $s \in \mathbb{R}$ where we denote Y_1, Z_1 the subspaces in \mathbb{C}^3 with equations $x_n = 0$ and $x_{n-1} = 0$.

Remark 2.2. So far we have assumed $n \geq 3$. The case $n = 2$ is special and will be treated now, following [FC11a]. We can drop in this case the assumption on a_1 and simply write $a = a_1, b = a_2$, with $1 \leq a < b$ and $\gcd(a, b) = 1$.

The corresponding Γ -series have a slightly different shape (see [FC11a]): For $j = 0, \dots, a-1$, consider $w^j = (\frac{\beta-jb}{a}, j) \in \mathbb{C}^2$ and

$$(2.4) \quad \psi_{A,\beta}^{(j)} = x^{w^j} \sum_{m \geq 0} \frac{[\frac{\beta-jb}{a}]_{bm}}{[am+j]_{am}} x_1^{-bm} x_2^{am}.$$

We have the following

Proposition 2.3. [FC11a, Prop. 5.3 and 5.4] *Write $X = \mathbb{C}^2$, $Y = (x_2 = 0) \subset X$. The set (of germs) of Gevrey series $\{\psi_{A,\beta}^{(j)} \mid j = 0, \dots, a-1\}$ is a basis of the stalk of $\mathcal{H}om_{\mathcal{D}_X}(\mathcal{M}_A(\beta), \mathcal{O}_{\widehat{X|Y}}(s))$ at any point in $Y \setminus \{(0, 0)\}$, for any real number $s \geq \frac{b}{a}$ and any $\beta \in \mathbb{C}$.*

For a generic value of the parameter β , $\varphi_{(1,a,b)}^{(j)}(x_0, x_1, x_2)$ restrict by setting $x_0 = 0$ to another basis of the solution space in Proposition 2.3. The shape of the base change is a reindexation $j \rightarrow j'$ composed with a diagonal invertible matrix $\varphi_{(1,a,b)}^{(j)}(0, x_1, x_2) = \lambda_j \psi_{A,\beta}^{(j')}$. This fact and more, is explained in Proposition 2.7 1) below.

2.2. Case $a_1 > 1$. Recall that $X = \mathbb{C}^n$, $Y \subset X$ (resp. $Z \subset X$) is defined by $x_n = 0$ (resp. $x_{n-1} = 0$). First of all, we follow [FC11b, Rk. 5.4] to prove the following equality

Proposition 2.4.

$$(2.5) \quad \dim_{\mathbb{C}} \left(\mathcal{H}om_{\mathcal{D}_X}(\mathcal{M}_A(\beta), \mathcal{O}_{\widehat{X|Y}}(s))_p \right) = a_{n-1}$$

if $p \in Y \setminus Z$ and $s \geq \frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}}$ for any $\beta \in \mathbb{C}$.

Proof. We apply, among other results, Cauchy-Kovalevskaya's Theorem for Gevrey series. We consider $A' = (1, a_1, \dots, a_n)$ and the hypergeometric system $\mathcal{M}_{A'}(\beta)$ on $X' := \mathbb{C}^{n+1}$ with coordinates (x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n) . We denote by $Y' \subset X'$ (resp. $Z' \subset X'$) the hyperplane $x_n = 0$ (resp. $x_{n-1} = 0$) and we identify $X \subset X'$ with the hyperplane $x_0 = 0$. Notice that $Y = Y' \cap X$ and $Z = Z' \cap X$.

By [CT03, Proposition 4.2] we can apply Cauchy-Kovalevskaya's Theorem for Gevrey series solutions (see [LM02, Corollary 2.2.4]) to deduce that there exists a Cauchy-Kovalevskaya's isomorphism $CK_{X',X}^s$

$$\mathcal{H}om_{\mathcal{D}_{X'}}(\mathcal{M}_{A'}(\beta), \mathcal{O}_{\widehat{X'|Y'}}(s))|_X \xrightarrow{CK_{X',X}^s} \mathcal{H}om_{\mathcal{D}_X}(\mathcal{M}_{A'}(\beta)|_X, \mathcal{O}_{\widehat{X|Y}}(s))$$

where $\mathcal{M}_{A'}(\beta)|_X$ stands for the restriction in the category of \mathcal{D} -modules. This is true for any $s \in \mathbb{R}$ and for any β and even if $\gcd(a_1, \dots, a_n) \neq 1$.

We write $CK^s = CK_{X',X}^s$ is no confusion is possible. The isomorphism CK^s is induced by the inclusion $X \subset X'$, by the action of restriction on the modules involved. Theorem [FC11b, Th. 5.1] states that for any $\beta \in \mathbb{C}$ there exists $\beta' \in \mathbb{C}$ such that the restriction $\mathcal{M}_{A'}(\beta)|_X$ is isomorphic to the hypergeometric \mathcal{D}_X -module $\mathcal{M}_A(\beta')$. Moreover, by the same Theorem [FC11b, Th. 5.1] one can take $\beta' = \beta$ for all but finitely many β . We denote by $\text{sp}(A)$ the finite set of $\beta \in \mathbb{C}$ such that $\beta' \neq \beta$. In particular, the isomorphism CK^s and Theorem 2.1 prove equality (2.5) for $p \in Y \setminus Z$, $s \geq \frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}}$ and $\beta \notin \text{sp}(A)$.

Assume now $\beta^* \in \text{sp}(A)$. We can take $\beta = \beta^* + A'\gamma' = \beta^* + A\gamma$ for a suitable $\gamma' = (0, \gamma) \in \mathbb{N}^{n+1} \cup (-\mathbb{N})^{n+1}$ in such a way that $\beta \notin \text{sp}(A)$ and so the corresponding morphism CK^s is an isomorphism. By using [S01, Th. 2.1], [B11, Th. 6.5] one has that the morphism $\cdot \partial^\gamma : \mathcal{M}_A(\beta^*) \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_A(\beta)$ if $\gamma \in \mathbb{N}^n$ (resp. $\cdot \partial^{-\gamma} : \mathcal{M}_A(\beta) \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_A(\beta^*)$ if $\gamma \in (-\mathbb{N})^n$) is an isomorphism. This proves equality (2.5) for $\beta^* \in \text{sp}(A)$. \square

Once the equality (2.5) is established we give a description of a basis of the solution space of $\mathcal{M}_A(\beta)$ in $\mathcal{O}_{\widehat{X|Y}}(s)$. We use the restriction morphism

$$(2.6) \quad \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}_{X'}}(\mathcal{M}_{A'}(\beta), \mathcal{O}_{\widehat{X'|Y'}}(s))|_X \xrightarrow{\rho_{X',X}^s} \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}_X}(\mathcal{M}_A(\beta), \mathcal{O}_{\widehat{X|Y}}(s))$$

for $\beta \in \mathbb{C}$ and $s \in \mathbb{R}$. This morphism is well defined and it is induced by the restriction to $x_0 = 0$. It is useful to write $x' = (x_0, x)$ and $x = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$. Then $\rho_{X',X}^s(\varphi(x')) = \varphi(0, x)$, since if $\varphi(x')$ is a solution in the first space then $\varphi(0, x)$ is a solution in the second one. Notice that it is an approach of restriction that is different from the one by the CK 's.

We now consider the basis $\{\varphi_{A',\beta}^{(j)}(x_0, x)\}_{j=0}^{a_{n-1}-1}$ of germs (at a point in $Y \setminus Z \subset Y' \setminus Z'$) of Gevrey series solutions (of order $\leq s$) of $\mathcal{M}_{A'}(\beta)$ described in Theorem 2.1. We simply write $\varphi^{(j)} = \varphi_{A',\beta}^{(j)}$.

The terms in $x_{n-1}^{\frac{-\beta+j}{a_{n-1}}} \varphi^{(j)}$ have the form

$$\Gamma[v^{(j)}; u(\mathbf{m})]x_0^j(x')^{u(\mathbf{m})} = \Gamma[v^{(j)}; u(\mathbf{m})]x_0^{j+a_{n-1}m_{n-1}-\sum_{i \neq n-1} a_i m_i} x_1^{m_1} \cdots x_{n-2}^{m_{n-2}} x_{n-1}^{-m_{n-1}} x_n^{m_n}$$

where $u(\mathbf{m})$ is a general element of $\ker_{\mathbb{Z}}(A') \subset \mathbb{Z}^{n+1}$. The summation in $\varphi^{(j)}$ (see (2.2)) is taken over the set $\{\mathbf{m} \in \mathbb{N}^n \mid j + a_{n-1}m_{n-1} \geq \sum_{i \neq n-1} a_i m_i\}$.

It is useful to write the formal expansion of $\varphi^{(j)}(0, x)$. According to what is said before we have

$$(2.7) \quad \varphi^{(j)}(0, x) = x_{n-1}^{\frac{\beta-j}{a_{n-1}}} \sum_{\substack{m_1, \dots, m_{n-1}, m_n \geq 0 \\ j+a_{n-1}m_{n-1}=\sum_{i \neq n-1} a_i m_i}} \frac{[\frac{\beta-j}{a_{n-1}}]_{m_{n-1}} j!}{m_1! \cdots m_{n-2}! m_n!} x_1^{m_1} \cdots x_{n-2}^{m_{n-2}} x_{n-1}^{-m_{n-1}} x_n^{m_n}.$$

Notice that the family of non zero $\varphi^{(j)}(0, x)$ is \mathbb{C} -linearly independent because their supports are pairwise disjoint. This, and equality (2.5), proves the following (see [FC11b, Remark 5.4])

Theorem 2.5. *Assume that $\varphi^{(j)}(0, x)$ is non zero for $j = 0, \dots, a_{n-1} - 1$. Then the set (of germs of) Gevrey series $\{\varphi^{(j)}(0, x) \mid j = 0, \dots, a_{n-1} - 1\}$ is a basis of the stalk of $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}_X}(\mathcal{M}_A(\beta), \mathcal{O}_{\widehat{X|Y}}(s))$ at any point in $Y \setminus Z$ for $s \geq \frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}}$.*

Remark 2.6. Assume now that for some $j = 0, \dots, a_{n-1} - 1$ one has $\varphi^{(j)}(0, x) = 0$. By [FC11b, Rk. 5.4] this condition happens if and only if $\beta \in \mathbb{N} \setminus \mathbb{N}A$. Furthermore this j is then unique for a fixed β and the image of the morphism $\rho_{X',X}^s$ has codimension 1 in the stalk of $\mathcal{H}om_{\mathcal{D}_X}(\mathcal{M}_A(\beta), \mathcal{O}_{\widehat{X|Y}}(s))$ at any point in $Y \setminus Z$ and for all $s \geq \frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}}$. We will show in Theorem 4.8 how to describe a basis of this last solution space for all $\beta \in \mathbb{C}$.

2.3. The restriction to $x_0 = 0$ for $A' = (1, ka, kb)$. Let us consider the morphism $\rho_{X',X}^s$ when $X = (x_0 = 0) \subset X' = \mathbb{C}^3$ and the matrix $A' = (1, ka, kb)$ with $1 \leq a < b$, $1 < ka$ and $\gcd(a, b) = 1$. The morphism $\rho_{X',X}^s$, as defined in (2.6), sends solutions of $\mathcal{M}_{A'}(\beta)$ to solutions of $\mathcal{M}_{(ka,kb)}(\beta)$ and this last \mathcal{D}_X -module is isomorphic to $\mathcal{M}_{(a,b)}(\frac{\beta}{k})$. In particular if $k > 1$, $\rho_{X',X}^s$ is not an isomorphism, since the corresponding solutions spaces have dimensions ka and a respectively. Below we describe in detail a different but related morphism involving the restrictions of the derivatives up to order $k - 1$ with respect to the variable x_0 .

So, instead of considering $A = (ka, kb)$ as before it is better to write $A = (a, b)$. Coordinates in X' are (x_0, x_1, x_2) .

For $j = 0, \dots, ka - 1$ let us write $v^{(j)} = (j, \frac{\beta-j}{ka}, 0)$ and

$$\varphi_{A',\beta}^{(j)} = x_1^{\frac{\beta-j}{ka}} \sum_{\substack{m_1, m_2 \geq 0 \\ j + kam_1 \geq kbm_2}} \frac{[\frac{\beta-j}{ka}]_{m_1} j!}{m_2! (j + kam_1 - kbm_2)!} x_0^{j + kam_1 - kbm_2} x_1^{-m_1} x_2^{m_2}.$$

Notice that if a series φ (as for example $\varphi_{A',\beta}^{(j)}$) is a solution of $\mathcal{M}_{A'}(\beta)$ then $\frac{\partial^\ell \varphi}{\partial x_0^\ell} \Big|_{x_0=0}$ is a solution of the system $\mathcal{M}_A(\frac{\beta-\ell}{k})$ for all $\ell \geq 0$. We are going to compare this solution, for $\varphi = \varphi_{A',\beta}^{(j)}$, to the usual Gamma series solutions $\psi_{A,\beta'}^{(j')}(x_1, x_2)$, see (2.4), of this last system $\mathcal{M}_A(\beta')$ for $\beta' = \frac{\beta-\ell}{k}$. We consider the following \mathbb{C} -linear map

$$(2.8) \quad \mathcal{H}om_{\mathcal{D}_{X'}}(\mathcal{M}_{A'}(\beta), \mathcal{O}_{\widehat{X'|Y'}}(s))|_X \xrightarrow{\varpi_\beta^s} \bigoplus_{\ell=0}^{k-1} \mathcal{H}om_{\mathcal{D}_X} \left(\mathcal{M}_A \left(\frac{\beta-\ell}{k} \right), \mathcal{O}_{\widehat{X|Y}}(s) \right)$$

which maps φ to the vector $\left(\frac{\partial^\ell \varphi}{\partial x_0^\ell}(0, x_1, x_2) \right)_{\ell=0}^{k-1}$. Here $Y' = (x_2 = 0) \subset X'$ and $Y = X \cap Y'$.

Notice that the morphism ϖ_β^s is well defined and that it coincides with the morphism (2.6) when $k = 1$. The following Proposition generalizes to an arbitrary k what is already proved for $k = 1$ in Theorem 2.5 and in Remark 2.6 :

Proposition 2.7. 1) Assume that $\beta \notin \mathbb{N}$ or $\beta \in \bigcup_{r=0}^{k-1} (r + k\mathbb{N}A)$. Then the \mathbb{C} -linear map ϖ_β^s is an isomorphism of vector spaces.

2) Assume $\beta \in \bigcup_{r=0}^{k-1} (r + k(\mathbb{N} \setminus \mathbb{N}A))$ and consider the integers j_0, r_0, q_0 uniquely determined by $0 \leq j_0 < ka$, $0 \leq r_0 < k$ and $\beta = j_0 + kah = r_0 + kq_0 + kah$. Then the image of the map ϖ_β^s is the codimension 1 subspace, generated by all the $(0, \dots, 0, \psi_{A, \frac{\beta-r}{k}}^{(j')}, 0, \dots, 0)$, with a non zero term in position r , and $(j', r) \neq (j'_0, r_0)$ for $j'_0 \in \{0, \dots, a-1\}$ uniquely determined by $bj'_0 \equiv q_0 \pmod{a}$.

Proof. We consider the morphism ϖ_β^s induced on the stalks at points in $Y \setminus Z$, $Z = (x_1 = 0) \subset X$ and $s \geq \frac{b}{a}$. Let us fix $j = 0, \dots, ka - 1$ and write $j = kq + r$ for unique $0 \leq q < a$ and $0 \leq r < k$.

So we have

$$\frac{\beta - j}{ka} = \frac{\beta - kq - r}{ka} = \frac{\beta - r}{ka} - \frac{q}{a} = \frac{\frac{\beta-r}{k} - q}{a}.$$

The general exponent of x_0 in $\varphi_{A',\beta}^{(j)}$ is $j + k(am_1 - bm_2) = r + k(q + am_1 - bm_2)$. An exponent of x_1 in $\frac{\partial^\ell \varphi_{A',\beta}^{(j)}}{\partial x_0^\ell} \Big|_{x_0=0}$ for $0 \leq \ell < k$, can only come from a term in $\varphi_{A',\beta}^{(j)}$ for which the underlying exponent of x_0 is ℓ . Therefore the only pairs $(m_1, m_2) \in \mathbb{N}^2$ that may appear are those satisfying the relation :

$$(2.9) \quad j + k(am_1 - bm_2) - \ell = k(q + am_1 - bm_2) + r - \ell = 0.$$

This cannot happen if $\ell \neq r$ which means that $\frac{\partial^\ell \varphi_{A',\beta}^{(j)}}{\partial x_0^\ell} \Big|_{x_0=0} = 0$ if $\ell \neq r$. The equality (2.9) is equivalent to $q = bm_2 - am_1$ and $\ell = r$. For any $(m_1, m_2) \in \mathbb{N}^2$ satisfying (2.9), we write $m_2 = am + j'$ with $0 \leq j' < a$. We notice that the integer j' depends only on q , hence on j because $q = b(am + j') - am_1$ so that a divides $bj' - q$. For the rest of the proof we denote it $j' = p(j)$. By a straightforward calculation the general exponent of x_1 in $\frac{\partial^r \varphi_{A',\beta}^{(j)}}{\partial x_0^r} \Big|_{x_0=0}$ is $\frac{\beta-j}{ka} - m_1 = \frac{\beta-r}{ka} - \frac{bp(j)}{a} - bm$ which equals the general exponent of x_1 in $\psi_{A,\beta'}^{(p(j))}$ by (2.4) applied to $\beta' = \frac{\beta-r}{k}$. The series $\varphi_{A',\beta}^{(j)}$ and $\psi_{A,\beta'}^{(p(j))}$ are indexed respectively by (m_1, m_2) and m . Their terms are in a 1-1 correspondence through the relations

$$m_1 = bm + \frac{bp(j) - q}{a} \quad \text{and} \quad m_2 = am + p(j).$$

Now we compare the corresponding coefficients in $\frac{\partial^r \varphi_{A',\beta}^{(j)}}{\partial x_0^r} \Big|_{x_0=0}$ and in $\psi_{A,\beta'}^{(p(j))}$. The quotient of these two coefficients is well defined, for all $m \geq 0$, when $\beta \notin \mathbb{N}$ and it is

$$(2.10) \quad \left(\frac{[\frac{\beta-kq-r}{ka}]_{m_1} (kq+r)!}{m_2!} \right) \left(\frac{[\frac{\beta'-p(j)b}{a}]_{bm} p(j)!}{(am+p(j))!} \right)^{-1} = \frac{\Gamma(z - bm + m_1) (kq+r)!}{\Gamma(z) p(j)!}$$

where $z - 1 = \frac{\beta'-p(j)b}{a} = \frac{\beta-r}{ka} - \frac{p(j)b}{a}$.

This shows that this quotient is independent of the term chosen, because the integer $bm - m_1 = \frac{q-bp(j)}{a}$ does not depend on m, m_1 . So, if $\beta \notin \mathbb{N}$ we have found a constant $\lambda_j \in \mathbb{C}^*$ such that

$$\frac{\partial^r \varphi_{A',\beta}^{(j)}}{\partial x_0^r} \Big|_{x_0=0} = \lambda_j \psi_{A,\frac{\beta-r}{k}}^{(p(j))} \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{\partial^\ell \varphi_{A',\beta}^{(j)}}{\partial x_0^\ell} \Big|_{x_0=0} = 0 \quad \text{if } \ell \neq r.$$

When $\beta \in \mathbb{N}$, we write $\beta = j_0 + kah = r_0 + kq_0 + kah$, with unique $0 \leq r_0 < k$ and $0 \leq q_0 < a$. If $j \neq j_0 = r_0 + kq_0$ the quotient in (2.10) is still well defined for all m and the relation $\lambda_j \neq 0$ still valid.

If $\beta \in r_0 + k(\mathbb{N} \setminus \mathbb{N}(a, b))$, the quotient is still well defined but we have $\lambda_{j_0} = 0$ by Remark 2.6 since $\varphi_{A',\beta}^{(j_0)}$ is a polynomial solution of $\mathcal{M}_{A'}(\beta)$ and $\mathcal{M}_A(\frac{\beta-r_0}{k})$ has no non zero polynomial solution for $\frac{\beta-r_0}{k} \notin \mathbb{N}(a, b)$.

Assume now $\frac{\beta-r_0}{k} = ha + q_0 \in \mathbb{N}(a, b)$ so that $ha + q_0 = ua + vb$ for some $u, v \in \mathbb{N}$. We can write in a unique way $q_0 = -n_1a + n_2b$ with $0 \leq n_2 < a$. One has $(h - n_1)a + n_2b = ua + vb$ which forces

$v \geq n_2$ and $h - n_1 - u \geq 0$. In particular, $h \geq n_1$ and $[h]_{n_1} \neq 0$ and so $\lambda_{j_0} \neq 0$. This proves 1) and 2) taking $j'_0 := p(j_0)$. \square

3. HYPERGEOMETRIC INTEGRAL OF EXPONENTIAL TYPE

With the pair (A, β) one associates the following integral (called hypergeometric integral of exponential type):

$$I_\gamma(A, \beta; x) = I(\beta; x) := \int_\gamma t^{-\beta-1} \exp \left(\sum_{j=1}^n x_j t^{a_j} \right) dt$$

where $A = (a_1, \dots, a_n)$ and γ is a cycle in the rapid decay homology with closed support of M. Hien. We also write $I_\gamma(\beta; x) = I(\beta; x)$ if there is no possible confusion on the matrix A .

The integral $I(\beta; x)$ satisfies the equality $P(I(\beta; x)) = 0$ for any P in the hypergeometric ideal $H_A(\beta)$. So we consider $I(\beta; x)$ as a solution of $\mathcal{M}_A(\beta)$. Our goal is to give an asymptotic expansion of $I(\beta; x)$ as Gevrey series along the coordinate hyperplane appearing in the singular support of $\mathcal{M}_A(\beta)$.

We are going to prove in this case that all the Gevrey series solutions can be obtained as an asymptotic expansion of such an integral.

In the one row matrix case the rapid decay cycles are easy to describe and we prove first an asymptotic expansion statement. In the following proposition we consider a path $\gamma : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ such that the arguments of $x_n t^{a_n}$ and of $x_{n-1} t^{a_{n-1}}$ both have limits in the open interval $] \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2} [$ when $t \rightarrow +\infty$ or $t \rightarrow -\infty$. For a fixed γ this condition remains valid in some open sectors in the spaces \mathbb{C}^* for the variables x_{n-1} and x_n . These paths are exactly the rapid decay cycles for the function $t \rightarrow t^{-\beta-1} \exp \left(\sum_{j=1}^n x_j t^{a_j} \right)$ and for its restriction to the hyperplane $x_n = 0$.

Proposition 3.1. *The integral depending on $x = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$:*

$$I(\beta; x) = \int_\gamma t^{-\beta-1} \exp \left(\sum_{j=1}^n x_j t^{a_j} \right) dt$$

admits an asymptotic expansion $\sum_{k=0}^\infty c_k(x_1, \dots, x_{n-1}) x_n^k$ for x_n tending to zero whose coefficients are

$$(3.1) \quad c_k(x_1, \dots, x_{n-1}) = \frac{1}{k!} \int_\gamma t^{-\beta-1+a_n k} \exp(x_1 t^{a_1} + \dots + x_{n-1} t^{a_{n-1}}) dt.$$

For a fixed cycle γ this expansion is valid in a product $\mathbb{C}^{n-2} \times S_{n-1} \times S_n$ involving open sectors S_i in \mathbb{C}^ .*

Proof. By developing the exponential $e^{x_n t^{a_n}}$ we may write

$$I(\beta; x) = \int_\gamma t^{-\beta-1} \exp(x_1 t^{a_1} + \dots + x_{n-1} t^{a_{n-1}}) \left(\sum_{k=0}^\infty \frac{(x_n t^{a_n})^k}{k!} \right) dt$$

and we get

$$(3.2) \quad I(\beta; x_1, \dots, x_n) = \sum_{k=0}^N \frac{x_n^k}{k!} \int_\gamma t^{a_n k - \beta - 1} \exp(x_1 t^{a_1} + \dots + x_{n-1} t^{a_{n-1}}) dt + R_N(\beta; x_1, \dots, x_n)$$

where

$$R_N(\beta; x_1, \dots, x_n) = R_N(\beta; x) = \int_{\gamma} t^{-\beta-1} \exp(x_1 t^{a_1} + \dots + x_{n-1} t^{a_{n-1}}) \left(\sum_{k=N+1}^{\infty} \frac{(x_n t^{a_n})^k}{k!} \right) dt.$$

These integrals are all convergent on γ due to its rapid decay properties and we shall use the following elementary lemma involving an auxiliary complex variable $z \in \mathbb{C}$:

Lemma 3.2. *Let $r_N(z) = \sum_{k=N+1}^{\infty} \frac{z^k}{k!}$ be the remainder of order N of the exponential power series. There exists a positive real number C'_N , depending only on N , such that for all z with $\Re z < 0$ one has*

$$|r_N(z)| \leq C'_N |z|^{N+1}.$$

Since there is a compact set K such that for $t \in \gamma \setminus K$ we have $\Re(x_n t^{a_n}) < 0$ there is a possibly larger constant C_N depending also on γ such that

$$\forall t \in \gamma, |r_N(x_n t^{a_n})| \leq C_N |x_n t^{a_n}|^{N+1}$$

So we have

$$\begin{aligned} |R_N(\beta; x)| &= \left| x_n^{N+1} \int_{\gamma} t^{a_n(N+1)-\beta-1} \exp(x_1 t^{a_1} + \dots + x_{n-1} t^{a_{n-1}}) \frac{r_N(x_n t^{a_n})}{(x_n t^{a_n})^{N+1}} dt \right| \\ &= |Q_N(\beta; x_1, \dots, x_n)| \cdot |x_n|^{N+1}. \end{aligned}$$

This proves the existence of an asymptotic expansion which is locally uniform with respect to (x_1, \dots, x_{n-1}) . Indeed as indicated in the statement, the domain of convergence of the last integral Q_N contains the product of \mathbb{C}^{n-2} by a product of sectors in the variables x_{n-1}, x_n . It is convergent since the integrand is bounded by the integrable function :

$$C_N |t^{a_n(N+1)-\beta-1} \exp(x_1 t^{a_1} + \dots + x_{n-1} t^{a_{n-1}})|.$$

□

4. GEVREY EXPANSIONS OF HYPERGEOMETRIC INTEGRALS FOR $A = (a_1, \dots, a_n)$

First of all we prove the following

Proposition 4.1. *The asymptotic expansion of the integral depending on (x_1, \dots, x_n) :*

$$I(\beta; x) = \int_{\gamma} t^{-\beta-1} \exp\left(\sum_{j=1}^n x_j t^{a_j}\right) dt$$

given in Proposition 3.1 is a Gevrey series of order less than or equal to $s = \frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}}$ with respect to $x_n = 0$.

Proof. We set $(a_{n-1}, a_n) = (da, db)$ with $\gcd(a, b) = 1$ and for each $k \in \mathbb{N}$, $k = aq + j$ with $0 \leq j < a$. Looking at the exponents of t in the integrands, the coefficients c_k in (3.1) satisfy by derivation under the sign \int_{γ} the relation

$$(qa + j)! c_{qa+j}(x_1, \dots, x_{n-1}) = j! \frac{\partial^{qb} c_j}{\partial x_{n-1}^{qb}}(x_1, \dots, x_{n-1})$$

Since each of the functions c_0, \dots, c_{a-1} is holomorphic, we have in a small enough neighbourhood of a point x_1, \dots, x_{n-1} with $\Re x_{n-1} < 0$ a uniform upper bound involving a constant K that we can choose common to all the indices $j = 0, \dots, a-1$:

$$(qa + j)! |c_{qa+j}(x_1, \dots, x_{n-1})| \leq j! (qb)! K^{qb}$$

Then a local upper bound of $c_k(x_1, \dots, x_{n-1})$ is the quotient

$$(a-1)! \frac{(\lfloor \frac{kb}{a} \rfloor)! K^{\frac{kb}{a}}}{k!}.$$

Hence, the asymptotic expansion that we consider is a Gevrey series of order at most $\frac{b}{a} = \frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}}$. \square

Remark 4.2. We will see, as a consequence of Theorem 4.8, that in fact these Gevrey series have index equal to $\frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}}$ when β is generic enough. See Section 5.

4.1. Case $A = (a, b)$. The aim of this Subsection is to compare, in the case $A = (a, b)$, the Gevrey asymptotic expansions of the hypergeometric integrals to the Gevrey solutions described in Proposition 2.3. This comparison is proved in Theorem 4.7. We consider here $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$, $1 \leq a < b$ and a, b are relative primes.

We consider the integrals

$$I_\gamma(A, \beta; x) = I_\gamma(\beta; x) = \int_\gamma t^{-\beta-1} \exp(x_1 t^a + x_2 t^b) dt.$$

with respect to various specific cycles of rapid decay $\gamma = C_p$ as in Figure 1.

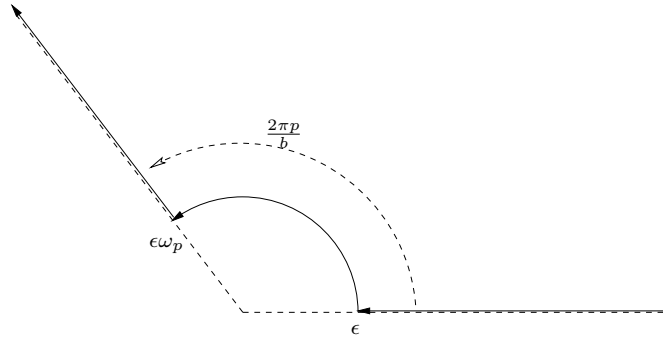


Fig. 1. The cycle C_p .

This path consists of the real half line $[\epsilon, +\infty[$ negatively oriented, and the half line $\omega_p \cdot [\epsilon, +\infty[$ where $\omega_p = e^{\frac{2i\pi p}{b}}$ is a b -th root of unity joined by the arc of a circle $\{\epsilon e^{i\theta} \mid 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{2p\pi}{b}\}$ with $\epsilon > 0$.

The cycles $C_p \otimes \sigma$, for $1 \leq p \leq b$ are a basis of the rapid decay homology with closed support as defined in [Hi07] where σ is a section of the local system $\mathbb{C} \cdot t^{-\beta-1} \exp(x_1 t^a + x_2 t^b)$ in \mathbb{C}^* . We choose the determination of $\log t$ as being real on $[\epsilon, +\infty[$. When β is generic, in practise here when $\beta \notin \mathbb{Z}$, they are all non compact and when β is an integer the last cycle C_b is compact being equivalent to the circle of radius ϵ because $t^{-\beta-1}$ is uniform on \mathbb{C}^* . The integral along C_p does not depend on the choice of ϵ and we have an asymptotic expansion which is just a particular case of Proposition 3.1:

Proposition 4.3. *The integral depending on (x_1, x_2) :*

$$I_{C_p}(\beta; x_1, x_2) = \int_{C_p} t^{-\beta-1} e^{x_1 t^a + x_2 t^b} dt$$

is defined when $\Re x_2 < 0$ and admit an asymptotic expansion $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} c_k(x_1) x_2^k$ whose coefficients are

$$c_k(x_1) = \frac{1}{k!} \int_{C_p} t^{-\beta-1+bk} e^{x_1 t^a} dt.$$

This expansion is valid in the open sector defined by $\Re x_1 < 0$, $\Re(\omega_p^a x_1) < 0$.

□

Remark 4.4. Notice that the open sector of the variable x_1 described in Proposition 4.3 is empty when $\omega_p^a = -1$ which happens if $(2k+1)b = 2pa$. In Proposition 4.5 we will show that if we restrict the domain of the variable x_2 to some sector $\pi - \epsilon < \arg x_2 < \pi + \epsilon$ for a small $\epsilon > 0$ we may enlarge the domain of validity in the variable x_1 .

We give now a more precise description of the asymptotic expansion of the integral $I_{C_p}(\beta; x_1, x_2)$. The coefficient $c_k(x_1)$ can be decomposed as a sum $-I_{k,1} + J_k + I_{k,2}$ where

$$\begin{aligned} I_{k,1}(\epsilon, x_1) &= \frac{1}{k!} \int_{\epsilon}^{+\infty} s^{bk-\beta-1} e^{x_1 s^a} ds \\ J_k(\epsilon, x_1) &= \frac{1}{k!} \int_0^{\frac{2p\pi}{b}} \epsilon^{bk-\beta-1} e^{-i\theta(\beta+1-bk)} e^{x_1 \epsilon^a e^{ia\theta}} i\epsilon e^{i\theta} d\theta \\ I_{k,2}(\epsilon, x_1) &= \frac{1}{k!} \int_{\omega_p \cdot [\epsilon, +\infty[} t^{-\beta-1+bk} e^{x_1 t^a} dt = \frac{1}{k!} \int_{\epsilon}^{+\infty} e^{\frac{2ip\pi}{b}(bk-\beta)} s^{bk-\beta-1} e^{x_1 \omega_p^a s^a} ds. \end{aligned}$$

For k large enough $\Re(bk-\beta) > 0$ and the limit of $J_k(\epsilon, x_1)$ is 0 when ϵ tends to 0. Under the same condition the limit of the sum $I_{k,1}$ and of $I_{k,2}$ exist and then

$$(4.1) \quad c_k(x_1) = \frac{1}{k!} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{\frac{2ip\pi}{b}(bk-\beta)} s^{bk-\beta-1} e^{x_1 \omega_p^a s^a} ds - \frac{1}{k!} \int_0^{+\infty} s^{bk-\beta-1} e^{x_1 s^a} ds.$$

Let us denote $c_k(x_1) = I_{k,2}(x_1) - I_{k,1}(x_1)$ this decomposition of the coefficient $c_k(x_1)$ as a difference. We transform $I_{k,1}(x_1)$ for x_1 real negative by the change of variable $u = |x_1|s^a$, $ds = \frac{s du}{au}$.

$$(4.2) \quad I_{k,1}(x_1) = \frac{1}{k!} \int_0^{+\infty} s^{bk-\beta-1} e^{x_1 s^a} ds = \frac{1}{k!} \int_0^{+\infty} \left(\frac{u}{|x_1|} \right)^{\frac{bk-\beta}{a}} \frac{e^{-u} du}{au}.$$

The final result is

$$I_{k,1}(x_1) = \frac{1}{a k!} e^{-i\pi(\frac{\beta-kb}{a})} x_1^{\frac{\beta-kb}{a}} \int_0^{+\infty} u^{\frac{bk-\beta}{a}-1} e^{-u} du$$

when we choose π as a determination of the argument of x_1 . The equality is valid on the half plane $\Re x_1 < 0$ because both sides are holomorphic and coincide on the real negative axis by the equation (4.2). The last integral equals $\Gamma(\frac{bk-\beta}{a})$.

Similarly the first part of the equation (4.1) for $c_k(x_1)$ can be evaluated for the values of $x_1 \in \mathbb{C}$ such that $x_1 \omega_p^a$ is real negative and setting $u = |x_1|s^a$ for such a fixed x_1

$$I_{k,2}(x_1) = \frac{1}{k!} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{\frac{2ip\pi}{b}(bk-\beta)} s^{bk-\beta-1} e^{x_1 \omega_p^a s^a} ds = \frac{1}{k!} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{\frac{2ip\pi}{b}(bk-\beta)} \left(\frac{u}{|x_1|} \right)^{\frac{bk-\beta}{a}} \frac{e^{-u} du}{au}$$

The appropriate argument for ω_p^a is $\frac{2ap\pi}{b}$, therefore in order to get $\arg x_1 \omega_p^a = \pi$ one must set $\arg x_1 = \pi - \frac{2ap\pi}{b}$. By a calculation identical to the one used for $I_{k,1}(x_1)$ we get:

$$\begin{aligned} |x_1|^{\frac{\beta-kb}{a}} &= x_1^{\frac{\beta-kb}{a}} e^{-i\pi(\frac{\beta-kb}{a})} e^{\frac{2iap\pi}{b}(\frac{\beta-kb}{a})} = x_1^{\frac{\beta-kb}{a}} e^{-i\pi(\frac{\beta-kb}{a})} e^{\frac{2ip\pi}{b}\beta} \\ I_{k,2}(x_1) &= \frac{1}{a k!} x_1^{\frac{\beta-kb}{a}} e^{-i\pi(\frac{\beta-kb}{a})} \int_0^{+\infty} u^{\frac{bk-\beta}{a}-1} e^{-u} du. \end{aligned}$$

We get an expression of $I_{k,2}(x_1)$ formally identical to the one for $I_{k,1}(x_1)$. However the respective determinations of the argument of x_1 that we use in these two integrals are in general different

in the common domain of definition. This domain is the intersection S_p of the two half planes $\Re x_1 < 0$ and $\Re x_1 \omega_p^a < 0$. Therefore in this common sector there is a constant $c(k, p)$ such that $I_{k,1}(x_1) = c(k, p)I_{k,2}(x_1)$.

Assume that $\omega_p^a \neq -1$. We have $\arg(\omega_p^{-a}) = -\frac{2\pi ap}{b}$ and we define the integer $\ell \in \{0, \dots, a\}$ by the property that $\alpha = 2\pi(\ell - \frac{ap}{b})$ is the determination of $\arg(\omega_p^{-a})$ in $] - \pi, \pi[$

$$(4.3) \quad -\pi < 2\pi\ell - \frac{2\pi ap}{b} < \pi.$$

In other words $\ell = \lceil \frac{ap}{b} - \frac{1}{2} \rceil$, and since $\omega_p^a \neq -1$, ℓ is the unique integer such that $|\frac{ap}{b} - \ell| < \frac{1}{2}$. The argument used for x_1 in the sector of validity of $I_{k,2}(x_1)$ is centered on the value $\pi - \frac{2ap\pi}{b} \in] - 2\pi\ell, -2\pi(\ell - 1)[$. Therefore it is equal to $\arg x_1 - 2\pi\ell$ if we denote by $\arg x_1$ the standard determination in $]0, 2\pi[$ used for $I_{k,1}(x_1)$. By treating the effect of this difference on the monomial $x_1^{\frac{\beta - kb}{a}}$ we obtain in the sector S_p :

$$(4.4) \quad I_{k,2}(x_1) = I_{k,1}(x_1) \times e^{-2i\pi\ell(\frac{\beta - kb}{a})}$$

If we set $k = am + j$ it results in

$$I_{am+j,2}(x_1) = I_{am+j,1}(x_1) \cdot \left(e^{2i\pi\frac{jb - \beta}{a}} \right)^\ell.$$

The asymptotic expansion of $I_{C_p}(x_1, x_2)$ is valid in the same sector by the proof of Proposition 3.1 and we obtain still limiting ourselves to k or m large enough :

$$(4.5) \quad \begin{aligned} c_{am+j}(x_1) &= \left(\left(e^{2i\pi\frac{jb - \beta}{a}} \right)^\ell - 1 \right) I_{am+j,1}(x_1) \\ &= \frac{\left(e^{2i\pi\frac{jb - \beta}{a}} \right)^\ell - 1}{a(am + j)!} e^{i\pi(\frac{jb - \beta}{a})} e^{i\pi bm} x_1^{\frac{\beta - jb}{a} - bm} \Gamma\left(bm + \frac{jb - \beta}{a}\right) \end{aligned}$$

Assume that $\beta \notin \mathbb{Z}$. Recall from (2.4) and Proposition 2.3, the elements $\psi^{(j)} := \psi_{(a,b),\beta}^{(j)}$ of a basis of the Gevrey solution space of order less than or equal to $s \geq \frac{b}{a}$ at generic points in $Y = (x_2 = 0)$. We want to arrange the expression of $c_{am+j}(x_1)$ in (4.5) so as to recognize in it a multiple by a factor depending only on j of the coefficient of x_2^{am+j} in the expansion of $\psi^{(j)}$. See (4.6) below.

Using the well known identity

$$\Gamma(z)\Gamma(1 - z) = \frac{\pi}{\sin \pi z} \text{ and } \frac{\Gamma(z + 1)}{\Gamma(z - m + 1)} = [z]_m = z(z - 1) \dots (z - m + 1)$$

$$\Gamma\left(bm + \frac{bj - \beta}{a}\right) = \frac{(-1)^{bm}\pi}{\sin(\pi \cdot \frac{bj - \beta}{a})\Gamma(\frac{\beta - bj}{a} - bm + 1)} = \frac{(-1)^{bm}\pi}{\sin(\pi \cdot \frac{bj - \beta}{a})\Gamma(\frac{\beta - bj}{a} + 1)} \cdot \left[\frac{\beta - bj}{a} \right]_{bm},$$

the expression of the function c_{am+j} is finally :

$$(4.6) \quad c_{am+j}(x_1) = \left[\left(e^{2i\pi\frac{jb - \beta}{a}} \right)^\ell - 1 \right] \frac{\pi e^{-i\pi(\frac{\beta - jb}{a})}}{a j! \sin(\pi \cdot \frac{bj - \beta}{a})\Gamma(\frac{\beta - bj}{a} + 1)} \cdot \frac{\left[\frac{\beta - bj}{a} \right]_{bm}}{[am + j]_{am}} x_1^{\frac{\beta - bj}{a} - bm}$$

Now we are ready to prove a more precise statement about asymptotic expansion of the integral along the cycle C_p .

- Proposition 4.5.** (1) *The integral $I_{C_p}(x_1, x_2)$ has, provided that $e^{\frac{2i\pi pa}{b}} \neq -1$, an asymptotic expansion which is a linear combination of the Gevrey series $\psi^{(j)}$. When $\beta \notin \mathbb{Z}$ the coefficient of $\psi^{(j)}$ in this linear combination is equal to the product of $q_j^\ell - 1 := \left(e^{2i\pi \frac{jb-\beta}{a}}\right)^\ell - 1$ by a non zero constant λ_j which does not depend on p while $|\ell - \frac{ap}{b}| < \frac{1}{2}$. When $\beta \in \mathbb{Z}$ the same is true if $\frac{\beta-bj}{a} \notin \mathbb{Z}$. Finally when $\beta \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \mathbb{N}(a, b)$ the coefficient of $\psi^{(j_0)}$ is zero for the unique j_0 such that $\frac{\beta-bj_0}{a} \in \mathbb{Z}_{<0}$.*
- (2) *Assume $\omega_p^a \neq -1$ and set $\alpha = 2\pi(\ell - \frac{ap}{b})$, $|\alpha| < \pi$. Then the expansion in (1) is valid for $\Re x_2 < 0$ and x_1 in the sector of angular width $\pi - |\alpha|$ defined by the condition :*

$$\arg x_1 \in \begin{cases}]\frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha, \frac{3\pi}{2}[& \text{if } \alpha \geq 0 \\]\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2} + \alpha[& \text{if } \alpha \leq 0. \end{cases}$$

- (3) *If we restrict the domain for the variable x_2 to a sector $|\arg(x_2) - \pi| < \epsilon$ with ϵ sufficiently small we can extend the domain of validity with respect to the variable x_1 to a larger sector, in such a way that for each $\ell \in \{1, \dots, a\}$ there exists $p \in \{1, \dots, b\}$ for which $|\ell - \frac{ap}{b}| < \frac{1}{2}$ and the open extended sector contains the real negative axis.*

Proof. By Proposition 2.3 and since the integral $I_{C_p}(x_1, x_2)$ is a solution of the hypergeometric system $\mathcal{M}_A(\beta)$, the asymptotic expansion that we found in Proposition 4.3 is a linear combination of the Gevrey series $\psi^{(j)}$, described in equation (2.4). Let us call μ_j the coefficient of this linear combination. Since the set of exponents of the series $\psi^{(j)}$ are mutually disjoint the sum $\sum_{m \geq 0} c_{am+j}(x_1)x_2^{am+j}$ must be the multiple $\mu_j \psi^{(j)}$ of the series $\psi^{(j)}$. Assuming first that $\beta \notin \mathbb{Z}$ the calculation for m large enough in equation (4.5) is sufficient to determine μ_j and comparing formula (4.6) with the expression of the series $\psi^{(j)}$ gives the result with the value $\lambda_j = \pi e^{-i\pi(\frac{\beta-jb}{a})} (a j! \sin(\pi \cdot \frac{bj-\beta}{a}) \Gamma(\frac{\beta-bj}{a} + 1))^{-1}$.

When $\beta \in \mathbb{Z}$ there is a unique $j_0 \in \{0, \dots, a-1\}$ such that $\frac{\beta-bj_0}{a}$ is an integer. For $j \neq j_0$, the same argument applies for the determination of μ_j . Let us write $\beta = bj_0 + aq$, with $q \in \mathbb{Z}$. In that case $c_{am+j_0}(x_1) = 0$ for m big enough. When $q < 0$ or equivalently $\beta \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \mathbb{N}(a, b)$ the series $\psi^{(j_0)}$ has an infinite number of terms and again the argument based on equation (4.5) gives the announced result with $\mu_{j_0} = 0$ by equation (4.5). When $\beta \in \mathbb{N}(a, b)$ the series $\psi^{(j_0)}$ reduces to a polynomial and equation (4.5) gives no information about μ_{j_0} to be reported in the statement of Proposition 4.5.

In the exceptional case $\beta \in \mathbb{N}(a, b)$ we find directly that $\psi^{(j_0)}$ comes from an integral solution. Indeed by inspection of the Γ -series in (2.4) we find that $\varphi^{(j_0)}$ is then the polynomial

$$\sum_{m=0}^{\lfloor \frac{q}{b} \rfloor} \frac{[q]_{bm}}{[am+j_0]_{am}} x_1^{q-bm} x_2^{am+j_0}$$

and this is exactly the integral

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i q! j_0!} I_\gamma(A, \beta; x) = \frac{1}{2\pi i q! j_0!} \int_\gamma t^{-\beta-1} \exp(x_1 t^a + x_2 t^b) dt$$

along the compact cycle $\gamma = (|t| = \epsilon)$ for $\epsilon > 0$ small enough.

Consider the two half planes $\Re x_1 < 0$ and $\Re(x_1 \omega_p^a) < 0$ where the functions $I_{k,1}$ and $I_{k,2}$ are defined. Since α is the principal argument of ω_p^{-a} , they intersect along the common sector $] \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2}[\cap] \frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha, \frac{3\pi}{2} + \alpha[$. This gives the second statement.

Furthermore for each $\ell \in \{1, \dots, a\}$ we choose $p \in \{1, \dots, b\}$ such that $|\alpha|$ the smallest possible which yields:

$$|\alpha| = |2\pi\ell - \frac{2\pi ap}{b}| \leq \frac{\pi a}{b}$$

This remark is useful for the proof of the statement (3) and shows that the restriction $\omega_p^a \neq -1$ is harmless since we can avoid it and reach any given ℓ .

In view of the last statement let us consider the family of paths $e^{i\theta}C_p$, for $|\theta| < \frac{\pi}{2b} - \frac{\epsilon}{b}$. When x_2 remains in the open sector $|\arg(x_2) - \pi| < \epsilon$ centered on real negative axis they are all rapid decay cycles for the function $t^{-\beta-1} \exp(x_1 t^a + x_2 t^b)$ and are equivalent in the rapid decay homology. Therefore we have :

$$I_{C_p}(x_1, x_2) = \int_{C_p} t^{-\beta-1} \exp(x_1 t^a + x_2 t^b) dt = \int_{e^{i\theta}C_p} t^{-\beta-1} \exp(x_1 t^a + x_2 t^b) dt.$$

By Proposition 3.1 the Gevrey asymptotic expansion of $I_{C_p}(x_1, x_2)$ that we have obtained in statement (1) of the Proposition can also be written $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} c_{\theta,k}(x_1) x_n^k$ with :

$$c_{\theta,k}(x_1) = \frac{1}{k!} \int_{e^{i\theta}C_p} t^{bk-\beta-1} \exp(x_1 t^a) dt = \frac{1}{k!} \int_{C_p} t^{bk-\beta-1} \exp(x_1 e^{ia\theta} t^a) dt$$

The domain of validity with respect to the variable x_1 of this asymptotic expansion therefore contains a sector S_θ which is the image by a rotation with an angle $-a\theta$ of the initial sector obtained from part (1) of the Proposition. Since we can continuously deform the paths of integration from C_p to $e^{i\theta}C_p$ the domain of validity of the asymptotic expansion of I_{C_p} is the union of all the sectors S_θ . The original sector S_0 is centered at $\frac{a}{2} + \pi$ and its width is $\pi - |\alpha|$. When $|\arg(x_2) - \pi| < \epsilon$ we have enlarged this width by an angle $\frac{a}{b}(\pi - 2\epsilon)$. The width of the enlarged sector is :

$$\pi - |\alpha| + \frac{a}{b}(\pi - 2\epsilon) > \pi - 2\epsilon.$$

Since this sector is centered at $\frac{a}{2} + \pi \in]\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2}[$ this proves that it contains the real negative axis for $\epsilon > 0$ small enough. \square

Proposition 4.6. *Assume that $\beta \notin \mathbb{Z}$. Then for every Gevrey series φ of order less than or equal to $s \geq \frac{b}{a}$, which is a solution of the hypergeometric system $\mathcal{M}_A(\beta)$, there is an holomorphic solution defined in a product of sectors, which is a neighbourhood of the product of the real negative axes, and which admits φ as an asymptotic expansion. This solution can be described as an integral of the function $t^{-\beta-1} \exp(x_1 t^a + x_2 t^b)$ along a rapid decay cycle.*

Proof. According to Proposition 2.3 it is sufficient to prove that each of the series $\psi^{(j)}$ or what amount to the same each series $\lambda_j \psi^{(j)}$ is the asymptotic expansion of such an integral. In Proposition 4.5, we have described such integrals and asymptotic expansions as linear combinations of the $\lambda_j \psi^{(j)}$. The number a of these integrals is equal to the dimension of the space of Gevrey solutions. Therefore in order to prove the statement we just have to show that the square matrix of the coefficients of these linear combinations is invertible. In the notations of Proposition 4.5 this matrix is:

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} q_0 - 1 & q_0^2 - 1 & \dots & q_0^a - 1 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ q_{a-1} - 1 & q_{a-1}^2 - 1 & \dots & q_{a-1}^a - 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

and one show by elementary calculations

$$\det M = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ 1 & q_0 & q_0^2 & \dots & q_0^a \\ \vdots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \vdots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 1 & q_{a-1} & q_{a-1}^2 & \dots & q_{a-1}^a \end{vmatrix} = \prod_{i=0}^{a-1} (q_i - 1) \prod_{i < j} (q_j - q_i) \neq 0$$

where the last inequality follows from $q_j = e^{2i\pi \frac{jb-\beta}{a}}$, with $\beta \notin \mathbb{Z}$ and a, b co-prime. \square

Theorem 4.7. *For any $\beta \in \mathbb{C}$ and for every Gevrey series $\varphi \in \mathcal{O}_{\widehat{X|Y}}(s)$, $s \geq \frac{b}{a}$, which is a solution of the hypergeometric system $\mathcal{M}_A(\beta)$, there is an holomorphic solution defined in a product of sectors, which is a neighbourhood of the product of the real negative axes, and which admits φ as an asymptotic expansion. All these solutions can be described as an integral of the function $t^{-\beta-1} \exp(x_1 t^a + x_2 t^b)$ along a rapid decay cycle when $\beta \notin \mathbb{Z} \setminus \mathbb{N}(a, b)$. When $\beta \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \mathbb{N}(a, b)$, the above integral solutions span a codimension one subspace and there is a one dimensional supplementary space obtained by expanding an integral along $[0, +\infty[$.*

Proof. When $\beta \notin \mathbb{Z}$, Proposition 4.6 gives a complete proof of the statement. When $\beta \in \mathbb{Z}$ we write $\beta = j_0 b + aq$, $0 \leq j_0 < a$. The proof of the same Proposition solves the case of the Gevrey series $\psi^{(j)}$ for $j \neq j_0$. Indeed the matrix M in this proposition has its last column equal to zero and the row corresponding to $\psi^{(j_0)}$ is zero too. We find that the matrix M is of rank exactly $a - 1$ so that all $\psi^{(j)}$ for $j \neq j_0$ are obtained as integrals on rapid decay cycles. The non obtained Gevrey series is:

$$\psi^{(j_0)} = \sum_{m \geq 0} \frac{[q]_{bm}}{[am + j_0]_{am}} x_1^{q-bm} x_2^{am+j_0}.$$

It is a polynomial if and only if $q \geq 0$, that is when $\beta \in \mathbb{N}(a, b)$. We notice that it is exactly the case where the integral along a circle of radius $\epsilon > 0$ centered at the origin which is equal to

$$\int_{C_b} t^{-\beta-1} e^{x_1 t^a + x_2 t^b} dt = 2\pi i \sum_{\ell_1 a + \ell_2 b = \beta} \frac{x_1^{\ell_1} x_2^{\ell_2}}{\ell_1! \ell_2!}$$

is non zero. Since this is a polynomial solution we are done in this case.

Finally when $\beta \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \mathbb{N}(a, b)$, that is when $q < 0$, we notice that there is an integral holomorphic solution given by the formula:

$$(4.7) \quad J_\beta(x_1, x_2) = \int_0^{+\infty} t^{-\beta-1} \left(e^{x_1 t^a + x_2 t^b} - P_\beta(x_1, x_2, t) \right) dt$$

where P_β is zero if $\beta < 0$, and otherwise is the Taylor polynomial of degree $\leq \beta$ for $t \rightarrow e^{x_1 t^a + x_2 t^b}$:

$$P_\beta(x_1, x_2, t) = \sum_{\ell_1 a + \ell_2 b \leq \beta} \frac{x_1^{\ell_1} x_2^{\ell_2} t^{\ell_1 a + \ell_2 b}}{\ell_1! \ell_2!}.$$

In fact $\deg_t P_\beta < \beta$, by the condition $\beta \notin \mathbb{N}(a, b)$. This yields the convergence of J_β at $+\infty$.

The fact that J_β is a solution of the system $H_A(\beta)$ is completely similar to the proof in [A94, Section 2] for the case of rapid decay cycles. The reason is first that since $\partial_1^b - \partial_2^a$ annihilates $e^{x_1 t^a + x_2 t^b}$, it annihilates as well the coefficients of all the monomials t^j in its power expansion and

hence also the polynomial $P_\beta(x_1, x_2, t)$. Concerning the Euler operator $\chi = ax_1\partial_1 + bx_2\partial_2$ we just have to notice that the relation for the integrand which leads to the proof is still valid :

$$\chi \left(e^{x_1 t^a + x_2 t^b} - P_\beta(x_1, x_2, t) \right) = t \partial_t \left(e^{x_1 t^a + x_2 t^b} - P_\beta(x_1, x_2, t) \right).$$

In order to end the proof of Theorem 4.7 we just have to check that J_β admits under the same conditions as in Section 4.1 an asymptotic expansion (of Gevrey order less than or equal to $\frac{b}{a}$) which must then be a linear combination $\sum \mu_j \psi^{(j)}$ of all the $\psi^{(j)}$. We rewrite it as follows

$$J_\beta(x_1, x_2) = \int_0^{+\infty} \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} t^{-\beta-1+bk} \left(e^{x_1 t^a} - \sum_{\ell a \leq \beta - kb} \frac{x_1^\ell t^{\ell a}}{\ell!} \right) \frac{x_2^k}{k!} \right) dt$$

and this leads to the existence of an asymptotic expansion completely similar to the one given in the general case, but with a coefficient of x_2^k given by :

$$(4.8) \quad c_k(x_1) = \frac{1}{k!} \int_0^{+\infty} t^{-\beta-1+bk} \left(e^{x_1 t^a} - \sum_{\ell a \leq \beta - kb} \frac{x_1^\ell t^{\ell a}}{\ell!} \right) dt$$

which is again a convergent integral. The change of variable $s = -x_1 t^a$ for $x_1 \in \mathbb{R}_{<0}$ works exactly in the same way as in Remark 4.4 and Proposition 4.5. In fact as soon as k is large enough the correcting term $\sum_{\ell a \leq \beta - kb} \frac{x_1^\ell t^{\ell a}}{\ell!}$ is zero and we find explicitly :

$$c_k(x_1) = \frac{1}{ak!} e^{-i\pi \frac{\beta - bk}{a}} \Gamma \left(\frac{bk - \beta}{a} \right) x_1^{\frac{\beta - kb}{a}}.$$

Considering the coefficients $c_{am+j_0}(x_1)$ for m large enough, we see that the coefficient μ_{j_0} of $\psi_{A,\beta}^{(j_0)}$ is non zero in the asymptotic expansion of J_β as expected. \square

4.2. A basis of Gevrey asymptotic expansions. Let $A = (a_1, \dots, a_n)$ with integers $0 < a_1 < \dots < a_n$ and $\gcd(a_1, \dots, a_n) = 1$. By a rapid decay cycle we always mean in this section a rapid decay cycle for the exponentials of both polynomials $\sum_{1 \leq j \leq n} x_j t^{a_j}$ and $\sum_{1 \leq j \leq n-1} x_j t^{a_j}$. In Propositions 3.1 and 4.1 we prove that for any $\beta \in \mathbb{C}$ and any rapid decay 1-cycle γ there is an asymptotic expansion of the integral $I_\gamma(A, \beta, x)$. We denote it :

$$\Phi_\gamma(A, \beta; x) = \text{a.e.}(I_\gamma(A, \beta, x)) = \text{a.e.} \left(\int_\gamma t^{-\beta-1} \exp \left(\sum_{j=1}^n x_j t^{a_j} \right) dt \right).$$

We also prove that this asymptotic expansion $\Phi_\gamma(A, \beta; x)$ is a germ of Gevrey series in $\mathcal{O}_{\widehat{X|Y}}(s)$ at any point in $Y \setminus Z$ for all $s \geq \frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}}$. Let us consider a vector space E consisting in formal linear

combinations of geometric cycles of the above type. We get a map $\gamma \xrightarrow{G_E} \Phi_\gamma$ from E to the space of Gevrey series solutions of the system. When $\beta \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \mathbb{N}A$, and restricting to a product of sectors in the variables x_{n-1}, x_n centered on half lines whose respective arguments are $(\pi - a_{n-1}\theta$ and $\pi - a_n\theta)$, we may as in the previous Section define an asymptotic expansion for the integral

$$J_\beta(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \int_{e^{i\theta} \cdot [0, +\infty[} t^{-\beta-1} (e^{x_1 t^{a_1} + \dots + x_n t^{a_n}} - P_\beta(x_1, \dots, x_n, t)) dt.$$

Here $P_\beta(x_1, \dots, x_n, t)$ is again the Taylor polynomial of degree β for $t \rightarrow \exp(x_1 t^{a_1} + \dots + x_n t^{a_n})$. When $\beta \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \mathbb{N}A$ we still denote $\Phi_\gamma(A, \beta; x)$ such an asymptotic expansion. By extension we still call a vector space of cycles the formal direct sum of a one dimensional space $\mathbb{C} \cdot e^{i\theta} \cdot [0, +\infty[$ and a subspace made of rapid decay cycles.

The goal of the remaining part of this Section is to prove the following generalisation of the surjectivity statement for G_E that follows directly from Theorem 4.7.

Theorem 4.8. *There exists an a_{n-1} dimensional vector space E of cycles such that the map G_E from E to the set of germs of Gevrey asymptotic expansions is an isomorphism onto the stalk of $\mathcal{H}om_{\mathcal{D}_X}(\mathcal{M}_A(\beta), \mathcal{O}_{\widehat{X|Y}}(s))$ at any point in $Y \setminus Z$ for $s \geq \frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}}$.*

Remark 4.9. 1) By [FC11b, Remark 4.12] it is enough to prove the Theorem for points of the form $(0, \dots, 0, \varepsilon, 0) \in X$ with $\varepsilon \neq 0$.

2) In the proof of this Theorem we will see that for $\beta \notin \mathbb{Z} \setminus \mathbb{N}A$ the space E is a space of rapid decay cycles. When $\beta \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \mathbb{N}A$ there exists a unique $e^{i\theta} \cdot [0, +\infty[$ which spans a one dimensional complement in E to a space of rapid decay cycles.

3) In the statement of Theorem 4.8 it must be understood that a Gevrey expansion can be obtained along any half line $e^{i\theta} \cdot [0, +\infty[$ in the variable x_n . The space E depends on the arguments chosen for x_{n-1}, x_n .

In the proof of Theorem 4.8 we first focus on products of sectors in the variables x_{n-1}, x_n that are centered along the real negative axes, while the other variables x_1, \dots, x_{n-2} are arbitrary in \mathbb{C} . The general statement follows easily from this particular case by considering actions of roots of unity on the cycles and by controlling the width of the sectors of validity of the asymptotic expansions.

Corollary 4.10. [of Theorem 4.7] *Theorem 4.8 holds for $n = 2$ and a pair of sectors centered on the real negative axis for each of the variables x_1, x_2 .* \square

In order to simplify notations we denote $\text{Sol}(\mathcal{M}) = \mathcal{H}om_{\mathcal{D}}(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{O}_{\widehat{X|Y}}(\frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}}))$ the sheaf of Gevrey solutions of order less than or equal to $\frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}}$ of a holonomic \mathcal{D}_X -module \mathcal{M} on $X = \mathbb{C}^n$ for $Y = (x_n = 0) \subset X$.

Remark 4.11. By Corollary 4.10, for all $\beta \in \mathbb{C}$ and for each $r = 0, \dots, k-1$ there exists a family $\gamma_{1,r}, \dots, \gamma_{a,r}$ of cycles such that the family

$$\left\{ \Phi_{\gamma_{1,r}} \left((a, b), \frac{\beta - r}{k}; x_1, x_2 \right), \dots, \Phi_{\gamma_{a,r}} \left((a, b), \frac{\beta - r}{k}; x_1, x_2 \right) \right\}$$

is a basis of the stalk of the solution space $\text{Sol}(\mathcal{M}_{(a,b)}(\frac{\beta-r}{k}))$ at any point in $Y_1 \setminus Z_1$. Here $Y_1 \subset \mathbb{C}^2$ (resp. $Z_1 \subset \mathbb{C}^2$) is the line $x_2 = 0$ (resp. $x_1 = 0$).

In the statement of the following Proposition we use the morphism $\varpi_\beta := \varpi_\beta^s$, for $s = \frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}}$, defined in (2.8). Recall that, according to Proposition 2.7 in Section 2, ϖ_β is an isomorphism if $\beta \notin \mathbb{N} \setminus \bigcup_{r=0}^{k-1} (r + k\mathbb{N}(a, b))$. But if there exists $0 \leq r_0 < k$ (necessarily unique) such that $\frac{\beta - r_0}{k} \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \mathbb{N}(a, b)$ then one of the cycles γ_{τ_0, r_0} is $[0, +\infty[$. All the other cycles $\gamma_{\tau, r}$ are in the set of rapid decay ones and their asymptotic expansions span the image of ϖ_β which contains no non zero polynomial.

Proposition 4.12. *Theorem 4.8 holds for the matrix $(1, ka, kb)$ with $\gcd(a, b) = 1$ and $k \geq 1$. There exists a set of cycles $\{\tilde{\gamma}_{\tau, r} \mid 1 \leq \tau \leq a, 0 \leq r < k\}$, such that the asymptotic expansions $\Phi_{\tilde{\gamma}_{\tau, r}}((1, ka, kb), \beta)$ span the space of solutions $\text{Sol}(\mathcal{M}_{(1, ka, kb)}(\beta))$. More precisely :*

If ϖ_β is an isomorphism, the image of the germ of $\Phi_{\tilde{\gamma}_{\tau, r}}((1, ka, kb), \beta)$ by the morphism ϖ_β equals

$$\left(0, \dots, 0, \frac{1}{k} \Phi_{\gamma_{\tau, r}} \left((a, b), \frac{\beta - r}{k} \right), 0, \dots, 0 \right).$$

If ϖ_β is not an isomorphism, the same is true for all the pairs (τ, r) such that $\Phi_{\gamma_{\tau,r}}$ is in the image of ϖ_β . This exclude exactly one pair (τ_0, r_0) characterised by $\beta = r_0 + kq_0$, and Φ_{τ_0, r_0} not in the image of ϖ_β . Furthermore $\Phi_{\tilde{\gamma}_{\tau_0, r_0}}((1, ka, kb), \beta)$ is a polynomial.

Proof. We consider the germs at a point $(0, \varepsilon, 0)$ with $\varepsilon \neq 0$ and the stalk of the direct sum at $(\varepsilon, 0)$. We write $B' = (1, ka, kb)$ and $B = (a, b)$, and (x_0, x_1, x_2) for coordinates in \mathbb{C}^3 . The proof here depends heavily on Proposition 2.7 in Section 2.

Let us assume first that $\gamma_{\tau,r}$ is one of the rapid decay cycles among those considered in Remark 4.11. They are relative to the matrix B and $\frac{\beta-r}{k}$ and this excludes $[0, +\infty[$, when $\beta \in r_0 + k(\mathbb{Z} \setminus \mathbb{N}(a, b))$ for some $r_0 \in \{0, \dots, k-1\}$. Denote it for short $\gamma := \gamma_{\tau,r}$ and choose a k^{th} root $\tilde{\gamma}$ in \mathbb{C}^* : $\tilde{\gamma}(t)^k = \gamma(t)$.

The cycle $\tilde{\gamma}$ is of rapid decay with respect to B' and we develop the integral

$$I_{\tilde{\gamma}} = I_{\tilde{\gamma}}(x_0, x_1, x_2) = I_{\tilde{\gamma}}(B', \beta; x_0, x_1, x_2) = \int_{\tilde{\gamma}} t^{-\beta-1} \exp(x_0 t + x_1 t^{ka} + x_2 t^{kb}) dt$$

as

$$I_{\tilde{\gamma}}(x_0, x_1, x_2) = \sum_{\ell=0}^{k-1} x_0^\ell J_{\tilde{\gamma}}^\ell(x_0^k, x_1, x_2).$$

Notice that $\frac{\partial^\ell I_{\tilde{\gamma}}}{\partial x_0^\ell}(0, x_1, x_2) = \ell! J_{\tilde{\gamma}}^\ell(0, x_1, x_2)$ and the change of variables $s = t^k$ shows that :

$$\begin{aligned} I_{\gamma} \left(B, \frac{\beta-r}{k}; x_1, x_2 \right) &:= \int_{\gamma} s^{-\frac{\beta-r}{k}} \exp(x_1 s^a + x_2 s^b) \frac{ds}{s} \\ &= \int_{\tilde{\gamma}} t^{-\beta+r} \exp(x_1 t^{ka} + x_2 t^{kb}) k \frac{dt}{t} = k \frac{\partial^r I_{\tilde{\gamma}}}{\partial x_0^r}(0, x_1, x_2) \end{aligned}$$

Let $\omega = e^{\frac{2i\pi}{k}}$ and for $\nu = 0, \dots, k-1$, $\tilde{\gamma}^{(\nu)} := \omega^{-\nu} \tilde{\gamma}$. We can write

$$I_{\tilde{\gamma}}(x_0, x_1, x_2) = \omega^{-\nu\beta} \int_{\tilde{\gamma}^{(\nu)}} s^{-\beta-1} \exp(x_0 \omega^\nu s + x_1 s^{ka} + x_2 s^{kb}) ds = \omega^{-\nu\beta} I_{\tilde{\gamma}^{(\nu)}}(x_0 \omega^\nu, x_1, x_2)$$

and then

$$I_{\tilde{\gamma}^{(\nu)}}(x_0, x_1, x_2) = \omega^{\nu\beta} I_{\tilde{\gamma}}(x_0 \omega^{-\nu}, x_1, x_2) = \omega^{\nu\beta} \sum_{\ell=0}^{k-1} \omega^{-\nu\ell} x_0^\ell J_{\tilde{\gamma}}^\ell(x_0^k, x_1, x_2).$$

The matrix $(\omega^{-\nu\ell})_{0 \leq \nu, \ell \leq k-1}$ being invertible we can write

$$(4.9) \quad x_0^\ell J_{\tilde{\gamma}}^\ell(x_0^k, x_1, x_2) = \sum_{\nu=0}^{k-1} \lambda_{\ell, \nu} \omega^{-\nu\beta} I_{\tilde{\gamma}^{(\nu)}}(x_0, x_1, x_2)$$

for some $\lambda_{\ell, \nu} \in \mathbb{C}$. Now the cycle $\tilde{\gamma}_{\tau,r} := \sum_{\nu=0}^{k-1} \lambda_{r, \nu} \omega^{-\nu\beta} \tilde{\gamma}^{(\nu)}$ yields the expected result for $\gamma = \gamma_{\tau,r}$:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^\ell I_{\tilde{\gamma}_{\tau,r}}}{\partial x_0^\ell}(0, x_1, x_2) = 0 & \text{if } \ell \neq r \\ \frac{\partial^r I_{\tilde{\gamma}_{\tau,r}}}{\partial x_0^r}(0, x_1, x_2) = r! J_{\tilde{\gamma}_{\tau,r}}^r(0, x_1, x_2) = \frac{1}{k} I_{\gamma} \left(B, \frac{\beta-r}{k}; x_1, x_2 \right). \end{cases}$$

Consider the non rapid decay case $\gamma_{\tau_0, r_0} = [0, +\infty[$. This happens when $\beta \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \bigcup_{r=0}^{k-1} (r + k\mathbb{N}(a, b))$, $\beta = \beta'k + r_0$ for unique integers β' and $0 \leq r_0 < k$. We know by Theorem 4.7 that Φ_{τ_0, r_0} is the asymptotic expansion attached to the integral :

$$J_{\frac{\beta-r_0}{k}, B}(x_1, x_2) = \int_0^{+\infty} s^{-\frac{\beta-r_0}{k}} (\exp(x_1 s^a + x_2 s^b) - P_{\frac{\beta-r_0}{k}}(x_1, x_2, s)) \frac{ds}{s}$$

When ϖ_β is an isomorphism, we consider the expression

$$J_{\beta,B'}(x_0, x_1, x_2) = \int_0^{+\infty} t^{-\beta-1} (\exp(x_0 t + x_1 t^{ka} + x_2 t^{kb}) - P_\beta(x_0, x_1, x_2, t)) dt$$

with notations analogous to those used in the proof of Theorem 4.7. It can be proved as in Theorem 4.7 that $J_{\beta,B'}$ is a holomorphic solution of the system $\mathcal{M}_{B'}(\beta)$ and that it admits an asymptotic expansion which is of Gevrey order less than or equal to $\frac{b}{a}$ that we denote $\Phi_{[0,+\infty[}$. A straightforward calculation, with the change of variables $s = t^k$ shows that:

$$\frac{\partial^{r_0} J_{\beta,B'}}{\partial x_0^{r_0}}(0, x_1, x_2) = J_{\frac{\beta-r_0}{k}, B}(x_1, x_2)$$

so that the r_0 -component of $\varpi_\beta(\Phi_{[0,+\infty[})$, is equal to Φ_{τ_0, r_0} . Using the already determined asymptotic expansions for all others $\Phi_{\tilde{\gamma}_{p,r}}$ we get the expected result with a uniquely determined linear combination $\tilde{\gamma}_{\tau_0, r_0} = [0, +\infty[- \sum_{(\tau,r) \neq (\tau_0, r_0)} c_{\tau,r} \tilde{\gamma}_{\tau,r}$.

If $\beta \in \mathbb{N}$, the integral along the cycle C_b (see notations in Subsection 4.1)

$$\int_{C_b} t^{-\beta-1} \exp(x_0 t + x_1 t^{ka} + x_2 t^{kb}) dt$$

is a polynomial. Therefore if $\beta \in r_0 + k(\mathbb{N} \setminus \mathbb{N}(a, b))$ for some $r_0 \in \{0, \dots, k-1\}$, its image by ϖ_β is zero and it is the missing asymptotic expansion in the solution space $\text{Sol}(\mathcal{M}_{(1,ka,kb)}(\beta))$ by the final part of Remark 4.11. This finishes the proof. \square

Proof. [of Theorem 4.8, general case]. We may assume $n \geq 3$. We simply write $ka = a_{n-1}, kb = a_n$ for some integer $k \geq 1$ and $\gcd(a, b) = 1$.

We first assume $a_1 > 1$ and denote as usual $A' = (1, a_1, \dots, a_n)$. We also denote $B' = (1, a_{n-1}, a_n) = (1, ka, kb)$ and $B = (a, b)$. Let us consider the following diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Sol}(\mathcal{M}_{A'}(\beta))_p & \xrightarrow{\rho'} & \text{Sol}(\mathcal{M}_{B'}(\beta))_p \\ \downarrow \rho & & \\ \text{Sol}(\mathcal{M}_A(\beta))_p & & \end{array}$$

Let us explain the restriction morphisms in the above diagram: ρ' is the restriction defined as

$$\rho'(f(x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n)) = f(x_0, 0, \dots, 0, x_{n-1}, x_n).$$

Similarly $\rho(f(x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n)) = f(0, x_1, \dots, x_n)$. We consider a point $p = (0, \dots, \varepsilon, 0) \in \mathbb{C}^{n+1}$ with $\varepsilon \neq 0$ and we also denote p the image of this point in the different considered spaces.

The morphism ρ' is an isomorphism for any $\beta \in \mathbb{C}$, see Subsection 2.1. The morphism ρ is an isomorphism if $\beta \in \mathbb{N} \setminus \mathbb{N}A$, see Theorem 2.5 and Remark 2.6.

Let us consider the set of asymptotic expansions

$$\{\Phi_{\tilde{\gamma}_{\tau,r}}(A', \beta) \mid 1 \leq \tau \leq a, 0 \leq r < k\}$$

where $\tilde{\gamma}_{\tau,r}$ is the cycle built in the proof of Proposition 4.12. The image by ρ' of $\Phi_{\tilde{\gamma}_{\tau,r}}(A', \beta)$ is just $\Phi_{\tilde{\gamma}_{\tau,r}}(B', \beta)$. This proves the theorem for A' and then for A if $\beta \notin \mathbb{N} \setminus \mathbb{N}A$ (because in this case ρ is an isomorphism and the image of $\Phi_{\tilde{\gamma}_{\tau,r}}(A', \beta)$ is precisely $\Phi_{\tilde{\gamma}_{\tau,r}}(A, \beta)$).

If $\beta \in \mathbb{N} \setminus \mathbb{N}A$ then we have again $\rho(\Phi_{\tilde{\gamma}_{\tau,r}}(A', \beta)) = \Phi_{\tilde{\gamma}_{\tau,r}}(A, \beta)$ for all $(\tau, r) \neq (\tau_0, r_0)$. The integral

$$(4.10) \quad J_\beta := \int_0^{+\infty} t^{-\beta-1} \left(\exp \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i t^{a_i} \right) - P_\beta(x_1, \dots, x_n, t) \right) dt$$

defines a holomorphic function in a domain $\mathbb{C}^{n-2} \times S_{n-1} \times S_n$ where S_i is a sector in \mathbb{C} which is a neighbourhood of the real negative axis for $i = n-1, n$. Here P_β is the Taylor polynomial, for the exponential, of degree $\leq \beta$ in t .

As usual we consider, for k big enough,

$$(4.11) \quad c_k(x_1, \dots, x_{n-1}) = \frac{1}{k!} \int_0^{+\infty} t^{-\beta-1+a_n k} \exp \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} x_i t^{a_i} \right) dt$$

the coefficient of x_n^k in the expansion of J_β . By developing we get

$$c_k(x_1, \dots, x_{n-1}) = \sum_{m_1, \dots, m_{n-2} \geq 0} c_{m_1, \dots, m_{n-2}, k}(x_{n-1}) x_1^{m_1} \cdots x_{n-2}^{m_{n-2}}$$

where, writing $m_n = k$ big enough,

$$c_{m_1, \dots, m_{n-2}, m_n}(x_{n-1}) = \frac{1}{m_1! \cdots m_{n-2}! m_n!} \int_0^{+\infty} t^{-\beta-1+\sum_{i \neq n-1} a_i m_i} e^{x_{n-1} t^{a_{n-1}}} dt.$$

Up to a scalar multiple this last integral equals

$$\frac{\frac{\beta - \sum_{i \neq n-1} a_i m_i}{a_{n-1}}}{x_{n-1}^{\frac{\beta - \sum_{i \neq n-1} a_i m_i}{a_{n-1}}}} \Gamma \left(\frac{-\beta + \sum_{i \neq n-1} a_i m_i}{a_{n-1}} \right).$$

The condition $\beta \in \mathbb{N} \setminus \mathbb{N}A$ implies that the argument of the Gamma factor is never a non-positive integer. Writing $\beta = qa_{n-1} + j_0$ with $0 \leq j_0 < a_{n-1}$ and choosing $m_1, \dots, m_{n-2}, m_{n-1}, m_n \geq 0$ such that $j_0 + a_{n-1}m_{n-1} = \sum_{i \neq n-1} a_i m_i$ we see that the corresponding exponent of x_{n-1} in the expansion of J_β is $\frac{\beta - \sum_{i \neq n-1} a_i m_i}{a_{n-1}} = q - m_{n-1}$ which is a negative integer if m_{n-1} is large enough. Moreover, the asymptotic expansion of J_β is a Gevrey series solution of $\mathcal{M}_A(\beta)$ of order less than or equal to $\frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}}$ which is linearly independent of the set $\{\varphi_{A', \beta}^{(j)}(0, x) \mid j \neq j_0\}$. This finishes the proof of the theorem for A if $a_1 > 1$.

If finally $a_1 = 1$ then we apply previous discussion by using the restriction to the case $(1, a_{n-1}, a_n)$. \square

Up to now we have considered only asymptotic expansions in a neighbourhood of the real negative axes for x_{n-1}, x_n . Looking at the reductions that we have carried out we see that it is sufficient to check the general statement about the arguments when $n = 2$. We set $A = (a, b)$. If we consider $x_2 = y_2 e^{i\theta}$ of argument θ and changing all the cycles γ into $e^{i\frac{\pi-\theta}{b}} \cdot \gamma$, we are reduced to the real negative case for x_2 . Now we conclude with the following :

Lemma 4.13. *Theorem 4.8 holds for $n = 2$ in a product of sectors near the real negative axis for x_2 and an arbitrary argument for x_1 .*

Proof. Changing the cycles γ to $e^{2ip\pi/b} \cdot \gamma$ preserves the hypothesis for x_2 and modify the argument of x_1 by a factor $e^{2ipa\pi/b}$. By varying p , and because $(a, b) = 1$ we get all the b -roots of unity. It is therefore sufficient to check that the asymptotic expansion found in Subsection 4.1 is valid in sectors around the real negative axis whose union has a width strictly greater than $\frac{2\pi}{b}$. This follows from a careful inspection of the proof of the enlargement statement in Proposition 4.5. \square

5. GEVREY SOLUTIONS MODULO CONVERGENT SOLUTIONS

We can also give a description of the stalk of the solution space $\mathcal{H}om_{\mathcal{D}_X}(\mathcal{M}_A(\beta), \mathcal{Q}_Y(s))$ at any point of $Y \setminus Z$ where, for $s \geq 1$, $\mathcal{Q}_Y(s)$ is the quotient of $\mathcal{O}_{\widehat{X|Y}}(s)$ by $\mathcal{O}_{X|Y}$. By [FC11b, Th. 5.3] this space is just (0) if $1 \leq s < \frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}}$ and has dimension a_{n-1} if $s \geq \frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}}$. We will assume in this Section that $s \geq \frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}}$. Let $\phi(t)$ a C^∞ function with compact support locally constant with value 1 near the origin. We consider the following integral, see (4.10):

$$(5.1) \quad J_{\phi, \beta}(x) = J_{\phi, \beta}(x_1, \dots, x_n) := \int_0^{+\infty} t^{-\beta-1} (e^{x_1 t^{a_1} + \dots + x_n t^{a_n}} - P_\beta(x, t\phi(t))) dt$$

where $P_\beta(x, t)$ is the Taylor polynomial of the exponential of degree in t less than or equal to β . We write $J_{\phi, \beta}(A; x)$ if we want to emphasize the dependence of this integral on the matrix A . This integral defines a holomorphic function in $\mathbb{C}^{n-2} \times S_{n-1} \times S_n$ for some open sectors $S_i \subset \mathbb{C}$, $i = n-1, n$, each of them containing the real negative axis. In general this integral is not a solution of the hypergeometric system $\mathcal{M}_A(\beta)$ but it is a solution modulo convergent power series.

Now we come back to the Gevrey solutions modulo convergent ones. We will treat the case $A = (a, b)$ first. According to Corollary 4.10, for $\beta \notin \mathbb{Z}$ the family of asymptotic expansions $\{\Phi_\tau(A, \beta) := \Phi_{\gamma_\tau}(A, \beta), \tau = 1, \dots, a\}$ is a basis of Gevrey solutions of $\mathcal{M}_A(\beta)$ in $\mathcal{O}_{\widehat{X|Y}}(s)$. For $\beta \notin \mathbb{Z}$, the family $\{\psi_{A, \beta}^{(j)} \mid j = 0, \dots, a-1\}$ is also a basis of Gevrey solutions and their classes modulo convergent series form a basis of $\mathcal{H}om_{\mathcal{D}_X}(\mathcal{M}_A(\beta), \mathcal{Q}_Y(s))$ [FC11a, Th. 5.9 (i)]. Then, the classes of $\{\Phi_\tau(A, \beta), \tau = 1, \dots, a\}$ modulo convergent series forms a basis of $\mathcal{H}om_{\mathcal{D}_X}(\mathcal{M}_A(\beta), \mathcal{Q}_Y(s))$.

Previous situation is still valid when $\beta \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \mathbb{N}(a, b)$, taking into account that we denote $\Phi_a(A, \beta)$ the asymptotic expansion of an integral $J_\beta(x_1, x_2)$ over $\gamma = [0, +\infty[$, see Theorem 4.7. For $p = b$ the integer ℓ is just a and the integral along the cycle C_b is zero. As explained in the proof of Theorem 4.7 the asymptotic expansion of $J_\beta(x_1, x_2)$ replace the missing integral along rapid decay cycles.

Assume now $\beta \in \mathbb{N}(a, b)$ and write $\beta = j_0 b + q a$ with $0 \leq j_0 < a$ and $q \geq 0$. We know that the Gamma series $\psi_{A, \beta}^{(j_0)}$ is a polynomial and then its class modulo convergent series is zero. We denote by $\Phi_a(A, \beta)$ the asymptotic expansion of $J_{\phi, \beta}(x_1, x_2)$, see (5.1). The coefficient $c_k(x_1)$ of this expansion is, for k big enough, exactly the same as in (4.8). In particular, the exponent of x_1 in $c_{am+j_0}(x_1)$ for m big enough is the negative integer $q - bm$. This proves that the family $\{\Phi_\tau(A, \beta), \tau = 1, \dots, a\}$ is still linearly independent modulo convergent power series. Hence, it defines a basis of $\mathcal{H}om_{\mathcal{D}_X}(\mathcal{M}_A(\beta), \mathcal{Q}_Y(s))$.

We treat now the case $A = (a_1, \dots, a_n)$ and $n \geq 3$. We write as usual $a_{n-1} = ka, a_n = kb$ for $k \geq 1$ and $\gcd(a, b) = 1$. According to Theorem 4.8, for $\beta \notin \mathbb{N}$ the family of asymptotic expansions $\{\tilde{\Phi}_{\gamma_{\tau, r}}(A, \beta), 1 \leq \tau \leq a, 0 \leq r < k\}$ is a basis of Gevrey solutions of $\mathcal{M}_A(\beta)$ in $\mathcal{O}_{\widehat{X|Y}}(s)$. For $\beta \notin \mathbb{N}$, the family $\{\tilde{\varphi}_{A, \beta}^{(j)} := \varphi_{A', \beta}^{(j)}(0, x) \mid j = 0, \dots, a_{n-1} - 1\}$ is also a basis of Gevrey solutions and their classes modulo convergent series form a basis of $\mathcal{H}om_{\mathcal{D}_X}(\mathcal{M}_A(\beta), \mathcal{Q}_Y(s))$ [FC11b, Th. 5.5, (i)]. Then, the classes of $\{\tilde{\Phi}_{\gamma_{\tau, r}}(A, \beta), 1 \leq \tau \leq a, 0 \leq r < k\}$ modulo convergent series form a basis of $\mathcal{H}om_{\mathcal{D}_X}(\mathcal{M}_A(\beta), \mathcal{Q}_Y(s))$.

Previous situation is still valid when $\beta \in \mathbb{N} \setminus \mathbb{N}A$, taking into account that we denoted $\Phi_{\tilde{\gamma}_{r_0, r_0}}(A, \beta)$ the asymptotic expansion of an integral $J_\beta(x)$ over $[0, +\infty[$, see (4.10) and we considered this asymptotic expansion as the generator of a complement space of $\{\tilde{\varphi}_{A, \beta}^{(j)}, j = 0, \dots, a_{n-1} - 1\}$.

Assume now $\beta \in \mathbb{N}A$. We denote by $\Phi_{\tilde{\gamma}_{r_0, r_0}}(A, \beta)$ the asymptotic expansion of $J_{\phi, \beta}(x)$, see (5.1), with respect to x_n . The coefficient $c_k(x_1, \dots, x_{n-1})$ of this expansion is, for k big enough, exactly

the same as in (4.11). We can proceed as in the proof of the general case of Theorem 4.8 to see that the classes modulo convergent power series of the asymptotic expansions $\Phi_{\tilde{\gamma},r}(A, \beta)$ form a basis of the solution space $\mathcal{H}om_{\mathcal{D}_X}(\mathcal{M}_A(\beta), \mathcal{Q}_Y(s))$.

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DEPARTAMENTO DE ÁLGEBRA, UNIVERSIDAD DE SEVILLA, ESPAÑA, SPAIN.

E-mail address: `castro@algebra.us.es`

UNIVERSITÉ D'ANGERS, DÉPARTEMENT DE MATHÉMATIQUES, LAREMA, CNRS UMR N. 6093, 2 Bd. LAVOISIER, 49045 ANGERS, FRANCE.

E-mail address: `michel.granger@univ-angers.fr`